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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## SEPARATION.

BY RANSOM GILLEY.

We soon must part! I feel the pain
This farewell scene to bringing;
Its thoughts like pulls of sorrow burn,
When death's low bells are ringing.

The star that over my life has been
The hope I've been pursuing,
Are all enshrouded in this gloom,
So ghastly and opposing!

The sweetness of thy gentle eyes,
No more my eyes shall lighten;
No more the influence o'er me thrown,
This desert life will brighten.

I've fought my heart against thy charms,
To bow with true devotion;
And now that we must part, I grieve—
Cease rising, will emotion!

When weary years have passed away,
Fond memory's golden finger,
Will point to this—our parting day,
Amid the dreams that linger.

Yes! I will not forget to love,
The heart with virtues teeming;
Or truant to thy goodness prove,
Which on my soul is beaming.

Farewell! we part—life's stormy sea,
Seems rocked with fiery madness;
Yet ask, sweet one, this boon of thee,
To think of me in sadness.

Clinton, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## MAUD.

BY PAUL LIVINWOOD.

PART FIFTH.

Dum spiro spero. [*While I breathe, I hope!*]

New York, May 1, 18—.

As we advance in years, how different do the realities of life appear—how contrary to what our young hopes have pictured. Yet, who can say, as he reviews the Past—"there has been wrong done to me!" When we consider the love of our Creator, and think of His unlimited kindness, how He has gratified our whims and fancies—indeed we have much to be thankful for! What I have forfeited in domestic joy, has proven a harvest, rich and plenty, to my mind. The lost love has driven me into channels of thought, and has caused me to travel amid scenes from which I have stored my mind with intellectual ideas, so that I may be better able to battle for the Right!

Aye! who can say life is not worth living for, because the trials come thick and fast, and only at intervals we get a peep at the clear blue sky, which we term happiness.

Look, *complaining* fool, at the wisdom of your Creator, see in His mercy the thousand comforts you now enjoy—you have health, you find enough for your hands to do. Do you ever consider all this? Though they seem trifles, these smaller blessings, yet go without them for a brief hour, and then see if there are not *darker* trials than those by *your own act!* which, in your selfish mind, you have dared to magnify into mountains of gloom.

The last five years have flown rapidly away, I have spent most of my time in Europe. Great changes have taken place at home—I feel more truly the meaning of that word *alone*, as I see how strangely life develops. Mr. Haller is no more. God has called him to a more glorious field of labor—we need not mourn his loss, except for our own sakes, he nobly lived on earth, and surely the *crown* is his. The News is owned by my old friends, Harry Willard and Fred. Morgan. How well their names appear at its head—it is the most reliable journal of the day.

They live in elegant style, both have married their choice, they have settled down into practical life, and the romance of their youth has departed. I visit them frequently. Ada and Bell seem less altered, yet the cares of life begin to dance on their amiable features, and I cannot help but see in them, as well as in all things,

"We are passing away!"

It was very shortly after my arrival at Paris, receiving my file of the News, one paper was neatly wrapped up, and directed in a lady's hand to me—in one corner was marked "M." I opened it and hurriedly glanced it over, my attention was called to the list of marriages, a line was drawn over their heading. I ran my eye down the column, among them was Maud's. From that hour I was a wiser man! I have heard little of her since. I am informed she spends her winters here, living in luxury, and leads a life of careless magnificence. She has a little girl whom she has named "Maud!" Bell tells me she does not meet her often, and remarked,

"You know the Handlys move in the first society, I am told Maud has grown cold and proud—even on Ada her calls are rare, but I do not think it is meant as a slight, you know, Horace, she has had many trials, it may be she prefers not to mingle with those from whom old associations are too often brought to mind."

I was walking up Broadway a few mornings since—it was the hour when the fashionable life swarmed into this gay street to vie with each other in dress—I was fast nearing Bleecker street when my attention was attracted by an elegant carriage, drawn by a pair of iron grays, the whole turn-out would favorably compare with anything I had seen on Hyde Park, London, or on the Boulevards of Paris. Feeling a curiosity to know who might be the owner of such a costly carriage, I stepped into a store and took my position so as to look from the window of the door. Very much to my astonishment it stopped directly in front of me, a colored servant dismounted and opened the heavy carriage door, out of it stepped a very sweet little girl of perhaps, five summers, whose dark curly hair and remarkable eyes made me centre my gaze on her for a moment—a lady stepped out, also her dress was elegant, there was a queenly bearing in her style, a veil fell over her face, yet I felt a peculiar sensation—as she turned to give an order to her coachman, the veil was removed. What made me start so! why did my heart beat rapidly! As she turned her face full on mine, I felt a sorrow ride my soul, that face was very, *very* pale, and a deep red glow rested on each regular cheek. Ah! yes, I knew it—it was the image of all I had ever loved, and though written there were sorrow and disappointment which all her wealth could not destroy, she was a splendid decay of early beauty. I felt Death had begun to throw his shadows there—yet I loved this being—the proud and beautiful Maud.

As she came towards the door, I went out, we met face to face—awful moment!—I raised my hat, she seemed inclined to stop and say something, but I kept on, I did not dare to look behind me. I had not gone far when the carriage which attracted my notice, drove rapidly past me, and soon was out of sight.

June 12, 18—.

There has been a strange feeling lurking about me all day. A certain something has whispered, "All, all is vanity!"

This feeling so completely swept my mind that I hurried from my room, and unconscious of what direction I was walking found myself opposite Bell Morgan's elegant home, I looked up, she was at the window, and instantly came to the door. I saw from her nervous manner and tearful eyes that something had happened. She called me in, then gently placing her hand in mine, said,

"O, Horace, have you seen Fred?"

"No?"

"I dare not tell you—I cannot do it! Fred has gone to find you," and the tears came thick and fast. God bless such noble beings, the true woman!

"But, my dear Bell, what is the matter, you need not fear to tell me your troubles?"

"O, Horace! Horace! It is for you I grieve, on you this last of sorrow will fall. All her troubles are now over—she sleeps the sleep of ages!"

"Bell, what do you mean?" I cried starting back, "no, no, it cannot be!" and I trembled from head to foot.

"God have mercy on you, Horace," said she, in a trembling voice, as she drew me to the sofa, and like a sister, placed her arm around my waist, and looking into my face with her tearful eyes, she whispered, "Maud is dead."

"O God!" I exclaimed, and then all was quiet except the deep sobbing from Bell.

"Dead!" awful word!—I never felt its power before—but now Maud had passed from earth—all her sins are forgiven, the purity only of her very self came gushing into my pained soul. I saw only the beautiful being I had met on the village green, the being whom I first knew when her heart was hushed by the beauty of the heavens as we gazed in silence there on the evening of her party—the being, after the tempest of her pride was over, when Ada asked on that dreadful night, "won't you like him to stay?" and in tearful repentance she whispered, "yes!" the being who called when I heard her not—yes, she was dead, all pain and trouble now were gone—the great world could wake her *no more*, the soul which had given that form all its wonderful fascination, its hopes, love, pride, feeling had soared through space to Eternity! and who can say what joys now were hers—all in her that was earthly has faded, and all that was pure has been made more pure! The golden shadows of the June sunset came pouring into the room, flattering over the walls and lighting up the paintings—again I seemed to hear that spirit voice—"We have taken her home—she is an angel-sister now!"

After getting over the first burst of grief which had come so suddenly on me, Bell told me Fred had gone for me, I would find at my room he had a package for me. I heard no more, but instantly left and hurried to my room. Fred was not there. On my table I found the package, and after locking my door, I broke the seal. I found a note from Ada. It gave me the particulars of Maud's death and urged me to be sure to come to Willow Valley immediately. I then opened the other, it contained Maud's picture taken later in life, the ring I had given her and a letter written in a very feeble hand.

Willow Valley, June 1, 18—.

My Dear Horace:—I have come home to die—here amid the scenes of my joys and sorrows. You can appreciate my meaning. Do not consider I am stepping from the duties of a true wife by writing you this letter—I have my husband's consent. He knows my griefs, he was aware when he married me, I only gave him my poor body, that my *heart was yours*. Yet from the hour I united my earthly fate with his I have been a true wife. If I have not given him my love, I have my esteem and veneration. I have respected him, and shown by my every action that I knew the duties of a wife, slippery and frail as their sacred outlines. My husband has been kind. I think he loves me, and for all this I should be heartless not to receive gratefully their kindness. I have always loved you, Horace, but my pride has ruined me. I listened to their praise. I felt that man in all his greatness very often lacks the simplicity, the godlike beauty, which these innocent creatures possess.

We both loved too well. God knows I have suffered, but it will soon be over—I feel there is a world where I shall be happy. O, Horace, ever since that night when we last met, I have not seen a happy hour. Why did you not come back when I so implored you—could the mortal wish for deeper love than I gave to you, or more convincing proof? Think of this when I am gone, and ask your heart if you acted right. But I forgive you, my love, you have suffered much. Why did you treat me so ill when I met you on Broadway? O, Horace, that cut to the deepest part of my heart—it was the severest blow of all—from that moment I failed rapidly. It seems to me it would have been kind in you if you had let poor Maud just shake you by the hand—if you had uttered one gentle word how my heart would have beat with thankful joy—but, no, you passed me as you would a stranger, with only a cold bow that made my very blood freeze. But I forgive you, I know you did not mean it. Horace, I can say but little more, I am wearied, and my strength is leaving me. I would write much longer. It makes me happy to do so, but the body, when so near the grave, must have rest. Come to my funeral love, it is my last request, and when you look upon me sleeping the death sleep, all my earthly beauty is gone. O, Horace, think of the Past, and what the Future might have been if God had willed it. Mourn me for *my faults*—none are perfect. Adieu, my love, may God keep you in his care, and shower about you his richest gifts, is the dying wish of your sincere and loving

MAUD.

I groaned aloud as I read this touching letter, great was my sorrow, and I bowed my head low. Of all earth's trials, none have made so deep an impression upon my heart. It seemed as if I could not endure it, that my soul must leave me, and I cried, "God have mercy on me, a sinner!"

Willow Valley, Saturday Evening, June 14, 18—.

I arrived in company with Fred and his wife. It was a gloomy journey. We all once again talked freely of the noble traits of Maud. I could bear it now. As they read her sacred letter, even the stout hearts of Fred and Harry yielded to its beautiful language and touching truths, tears came into their manly eyes, they felt how wrong they were to so misjudge her.

The funeral takes place to-morrow, Sunday, at noon, I am to attend this last sad ceremony with the Ashton family. There is a quiet within this room, my thoughts are with the dead, the very tread of mine host and wife and their solemn tone of conversation speaks too plainly their feeling hearts. It is a lovely night, as I look out upon the heavens and watch the stars in all their silent beauty, there comes a calm creeping over my mourning heart. I feel a solemn pleasure in watching these heavenly bodies as I look at one which shines more brightly than the others, I fancy it may be Maud's spirit looking out from the pure blue of Eternity and whispering, "I am happy now!"

Sunday Evening, June 15, 18—.

The day broke fresh and fair, the coun-

I buckskinted in my room, feeling no desire to mingle with curious observers of funeral life. I cannot say I wished the day to pass rapidly away—no, indeed, each hour has its meaning, they were not too long, it gave me time to measure my soul in them and to cull from the fleeting minutes wisdom, hope and charity!

It has been a great day in my life—none, nay! not a whole year with all its changes and seasons for improvements can compare to this day. I have lived an age, because I have lived in a thoughtful mood and have worked out several of life's problems which few care little to know. I think I have read more of God's true meaning, and can better appreciate his wonderful love to mankind. I have been more myself to-day than I have been for years—that restless nature has ceased, and in its stead has come a great quiet which wanders in and about my *being*, and its lulling influence disarms my sense of man's true life. I may say, "I live!" Great, though mighty problem to work out!

At the appointed time the carriage came. I made no change in my dress, but wore a simple suit of white, my usual summer attire. Why should I? would it mark any great proof as to how deeply I mourned Maud's death. No. It seems to me prefer I should appear thus simple in my style. The "weed" may tell the world you have lost a friend, but the world mourns not—why should it?

Society is one thing, and my grief is quite another. At the Ashton house I was joined by the family, we rode to Lodge Hall very slowly, none desired to break the hush that pervaded within; all communicated with their own hearts, I do not doubt all felt the solemn sadness of the occasion; as we moved slowly up the long avenue, I whispered to Bell, "will you go with me to take a last look at Maud?" her voice trembled, "yes." We alighted and ascended the steps—a very few had assembled there, for the service was to take place at the church. We passed into the mourning chamber and went through with that impressive and solemn scene of offering sympathy to the afflicted. All know its balm! all feel its true meaning—humanity is so ordered that the common law of sympathy, whether it comes from the friend or stranger, while lingering near the dead, feels that same natural quiet—and that *quiet* brings out the sympathy of heart christ-like in its nature. Thank God, there are such sparks in all souls, and though we may fail in the noisy bustle of life to perceive them, yet seasons like this change the opinion of the mind towards many a fellow-man, and we too often ask ourselves—"Why have we not rightly judged our brother!" Bell said to me, "Let us go and look at Maud!" I did not tremble, no, I was composed; she took my arm, and we went to the great gloomy parlor where lay the dead.

The pure sunlight of early summer crept in shadowy stillness through the little openings of the curtains, sending its rays of golden light faintly over the room. All was hushed. In the centre of the

(*Continued on eighth Page.*)

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## THE CHURCH-YARD BY THE RIVER.

BY ARTHUR L. MESERVE.

Down in our city of the dead
On the bank of our beautiful river—
I'm sitting to-night while the golden light
On the soft waters dwells and quivers
Reflecting back the golden West—
Praising the beautiful river,
While the evening breeze amid the trees,
Mingles its praise with that of the river.

Around me are the sleeping dead
Lying 'neath the willow,
While the grass grows green in a velvet sheen
Above their lowly pillow:
And a lesson I learn as the sombre Night
Comes stealing o'er the river,
That the Angel of Death with his Night-anglework
Is abroad with his death-stowed quiver.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## LINES.

BY MATILDA.

Father of all, to thee my heart
Turns with unbroken trust,
I find the world and all its joys
A heap of bitter dust:
Firm as thy word my spirit leans
Upon thine arm for aid,
Oh! while my trust is staid on thee
How can I be afraid.

Dear Saviour send thy perfect peace
And fill me with thy love,
Tear every thought of mine from earth
And fix them all above—
For earthly joys are only dreams
That melt away like dew,
But thou, my Father, wise and just,
Art ever kind and true.

## BIOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

*Being Brief Notices of the Principal Actors in American History*

### COMMODORE NICHOLAS BIDDLE

As fit to follow the sketch, last week, of the brave Commodore Decatur, we insert a brief sketch of the life of Commodore Biddle.

Nicholas Biddle was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th of September, 1750. Very early in life, he exhibited a strong predilection for "a life on the ocean wave," and, before he was twenty, had made several voyages to other countries. But his aspiring mind was not at all satisfied with a mere sailor's life, and so he went to England with the intention of entering the British navy. No sooner, therefore, had he reached London than he purchased a midshipman's commission, and served in that capacity for one or two voyages. On his return to London, he joined an expedition about to sail, which had been fitted out by the Royal Society, to ascertain how far navigation was practicable towards the north pole; to advance the discovery of the north-west passage into the south seas; and to make such astronomical observations as might prove serviceable to navigation. Impelled by the same bold and enterprising spirit, young, afterwards lord, Nelson had solicited and obtained permission to enter on board the same vessel; and both acted in the capacity of cock-swains—a station always assigned to the most active and trusty seamen. The expedition, having penetrated as far as the eighty-first degree of north latitude returned to England in 1774.

Hearing of the state of affairs between England and her American colonies, Mr. Biddle, fired with a love of his native country, returned home and offered his services to the continental congress. His offer was gratefully accepted, and he was immediately placed in command of the Andrew Doria, a brig of fourteen guns. He was ordered to join the squadron under commodore Hopkins, and sailed with him in his expedition against New Providence.

Having reached this port, captain Biddle was ordered to cruise off the banks of Newfoundland. Here he was successful, and captured several vessels from the enemy, having on board armaments of war and soldiers destined to fight against his country. After cruising on this coast for several months, he returned with his trophies of victory to the port from which he sailed. He received the thanks of the continental government, and was immediately appointed to the command of the Randolph, a frigate of thirty-two guns.

After some time, captain Biddle succeeded in filling up his crew and getting on board a sufficient quantity of magazines to put to sea. He sailed from Philadelphia in February, 1777. After cruising some weeks in the West Indian seas, he fell in with an English ship of twenty guns, having under convoy a squadron of several sail of merchantmen. These he captured, and conveyed them safely into the port of Charleston, South Carolina. This was most opportune, as the munitions of war in these prizes were very much needed at that time, and the guns of the English ship were turned successfully in favor of the American cause.

Here captain Biddle lay in ordinary through the winter, refitting his ship and making every preparation for another cruise as soon as the spring should open. Late in February, he weighed his anchors for the last time, and commenced that fatal cruise which terminated so mournfully to him and his gallant crew and so disastrously to the cause of the patriots. On the night of the 7th of March, 1778, he fell in with the British ship Yarmouth, of sixty-four guns, and immediately engaged with her. Shortly after the action commenced, he received a severe wound and fell. He soon, however, ordered a chair to be brought, and, being carried forward, encouraged the crew. The fire of the Randolph was constant and well-directed, and appeared, while the battle lasted, to be in a continual blaze. In about twenty minutes after the action began, and while the surgeon was examining his wounds on the quarter-deck, the Randolph blew up. The number of persons on board the Randolph was three hundred and fifteen, all of whom perished except four men, who were tossed about four days on a piece of the wreck before they were discovered and taken up.

Thus fell the brave Biddle, in the young, fresh flush of his triumphal career, not yet twenty-eight years of age. He was as brave a sailor as ever trod the planks of a frigate, and as gentle and true a friend as ever was "grappled with hooks of steel" to one's strong heart. The country mourned him as a mother would a beloved child, and his praises were said and sung by all true patriots all over

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

### An Act to Amend "An Act Entitled Revenue," Ratified 16th Day of Feb'y, 1859.

Section 1. That an "Act entitled Revenue," which was ratified on the 16th day of Feb., 1859, be amended in the following manner, to wit: In addition to the exemption specified in section 25, there shall also be exempted from taxation all such property and estate, and their profits, as may belong to State and County Agricultural Societies, and be set apart and used by them for agricultural fairs, and all such, and their profits, as belong to any church or religious society, and be set apart and used by them for parsonages.

SCHEDULE A.

Sec. 2. The amendments under schedule A shall be as follows:

1. Real property, with the improvements thereon, including entries of land, shall be taxed annually eighteen cents on every hundred dollars of its value.

2. The provisions of paragraph (6) shall be construed to extend to interest received or accrued upon the subjects therein named, whether held in one's own right, or as guardian, executor, administrator, clerk, or clerk and master of any court, or as trustee, or agent of any kind whatever, and the person or persons holding any such subject of taxation shall list the same for taxation.

3. Every resident of this State, owning any bonds of the State of North Carolina, issued after the ratification of this act, shall be liable to a tax of four cents on every dollar of interest received from such investment.

4. Paragraph (7) shall be amended as follows: Every dollar of nett dividend or profit not previously listed, declared, received, or due on or before the first day of July in each year, upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, the Bank of Wadesboro', the Bank of Fayetteville, the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, shall pay an annual tax of nine cents, and in shares in all other banks, or in any other incorporation or trading company, or in steam vessels of twenty tons burden or upwards, four cents. And any persons listing any dividends or profit of the banks herein specially named, shall be required to list the same separately from any other dividend or profit for which he is liable to a tax, and also to specify the name of the bank upon which said dividend is due or has been received.

5. Every resident surgeon dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, or other persons taking likenesses of the human face; every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every state and county officer (except judges of the superior courts) every president and cashier or treasurer of any bank, railroad or other incorporated company, whose annual total receipts and income, in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites, and emoluments, amount to or are worth $300 or upwards, one per cent on such total receipts and income; and so much of paragraph (15) schedule A. as imposes a tax upon persons other than those herein named, is hereby repealed.

6. The tax imposed by paragraph (17) upon liquors, wines, and cordials, shall hereafter be four per cent. And this paragraph so amended is hereby transferred to schedule B. and the tax imposed by it shall hereafter be given in and paid under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed in case of merchant's tax.

7. To facilitate the collection of the tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relation or to a stranger, and if to collaterals, the degree of relationship of such collaterals to the deceased, under a penalty of one hundred dollars to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State.

SCHEDULE B.

Sec. 1 The amendments under schedule B. shall be as follows:

1. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each county in which he has an office or place of business, and every person acting for said broker whether with or without compensation shall be held and deemed a broker to all intents and purposes in the place or county in which he shall so act, and shall be liable for the above tax.

2. Every person who is not a resident of this State who shall come into this state in the capacity of or as agent for a broker, and with the intention of exercising any of the functions of a money or exchange broker, shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars in each and every county in which he shall act as a broker, which tax shall be collected by the sheriff of the county and be accounted for as other taxes.

3. Every person who shall propose to act as a broker, according to the foregoing section, shall pay the tax to the sheriff of the county in which such broker's business is to be transacted and take a license for the same, which shall authorize him to act as broker for one year; and any person who shall act without such license shall forfeit the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be recovered by the sheriff of the county where such tax may be due, one-third of which shall go to the sheriff, and the remainder shall be accounted for as other taxes, and such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. Every non-resident merchant, drummer or agent who shall come into this state and sell any goods, wares or merchandize, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, shall pay a tax of one half of one per cent, on the gross amount of such sales made in one year, and shall, before making such sales, obtain a written license from the sheriff of the county in which he proposes to do business, which the sheriff is authorized to issue whenever such person shall give bond with security in the sum of five hundred dollars for the payment of the tax hereby imposed, at the time and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the payment of merchants' tax; and every person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be collected by the sheriff, four hundred dollars of which shall be accounted for and paid as other State taxes, and he shall be further liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor.

SCHEDULE C.

Sec. 4. And the amendments under schedule C shall be as follows, to wit:

1. The President and Cashier of the banks herein named, on or before the first day of October in each year, shall pay into the public treasury the following tax on each share of stock owned by individuals or corporations, to wit:

The Bank of Washington twenty-five cents.

The Merchants' Bank of Newbern, twenty-five cents.

The Bank of Wadesboro', twelve-and-a-half cents.

The Bank of Fayetteville, twelve-and-a-half cents.

The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, twenty-five cents.

The Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, twenty-five cents.

The Bank of North Carolina, sixty cents.

The Bank of Lexington, thirty cents.

The Miners and Planters' Bank, thirty cents.

The Bank of Commerce, thirty cents.

The Bank of Clarenden, thirty cents.

The Bank of Cape Fear, sixty cents.

The Bank of Wilmington, sixty cents.

The Bank of Charlotte, twelve-and-a-half cents.

The Bank of Salisbury, sixty cents.

The Bank of Yanceyville, twenty-five cents.

And any other which may be chartered by this or any future General Assembly, sixty cents on the share of $100 of such stock, and in that proportion for shares of a less value.

And in case the said officers of any bank, shall neglect or fail to pay the tax, as herein required, said bank shall pay double the amount of said tax, and the same shall be sued for and recovered by the Attorney General in the name of the State, in the superior court of the county of Wake.

Sec. 5. Hereafter the clerks of the county courts shall have until the tenth day of April in the year ensuing the taking of the tax list, to deliver to the sheriff such a copy thereof, and under the same penalties as are prescribed in the fortieth (40th) section of said act.

Read three times and ratified in the General Assembly this 23d day of February, A. D., 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
B. T. CLARK, S. S.

### Studious Devotion.

We are often in a *religious hurry* in our devotions. How much time do we spend in them daily? Can it not be easily reckoned in minutes?

Probably many of us would be disconcerted by an arithmetical estimate of our communion with God. It might reveal to us the secret of much of our apathy in prayer, because it might disclose how little we desire to be alone with God. We might learn from such a computation that Augustine's idea of prayer, as the "measure of love," is not very flattering to us. We do not grudge time given to a privilege which we love.

Why should we expect to enjoy a duty which we have no time to enjoy? Do we enjoy anything which we do in a hurry? Enjoyment presupposes something of mental leisure. How often do we say of a pleasure, "I wanted more *time* to enjoy it to my heart's content?" But of all employments, none can be more dependent on "time for it" than *stated* prayer.

In the royal gallery at Dresden may be often seen a group of connoisseurs, who sit for hours before a single painting.—They walk around those halls and corridors whose walls are so eloquent with the triumphs of art, and they come back and pause again before that one masterpiece.—They go away, and return the next day, and again the first and the last object which charms the eye is that canvass on which genius has pictured more of beauty than on any other in the world. Weeks are spent every year in the study of that one work of Raphael's. Lover of art cannot enjoy it to the full till they have made it their own by prolonged communion with its matchless forms. Says one of its admirers: "I could spend an hour every day, for years, upon that assemblage of human, and angelic, and divine ideals, and on the last day of the last year, discover some new beauty, and a new joy."

I have seen men standing in the street before an engraving of that gem of the Dresden gallery, a longer time than a good man will sometimes devote to his evening prayer. Yet, what thoughts, what ideals of grace, can genius express in a painting, demanding time for their appreciation and enjoyment, like these great thoughts of God, of heaven of eternity, which the soul needs to conceive *vividly*, in order to know the blessedness of prayer? What conceptions can art imagine of the "Divine Child," which can equal in spirituality the thoughts which one needs to entertain of christian in the "prayer of faith?" We can not hope, commonly, to *spring* into possession of such thoughts in the twinkling of an eye.

Prayer, as we have observed, is an act of *friendship* also. It is intercourse; an act of trust, of hope, of love, all promptings of interchange between the soul and an infinite, spiritual, invisible Friend.—We all need prayer, if for no other purpose, for this which we so aptly call communion with God.

Zinzendorf, when a boy, used to write little notes to the Savior, and throw them out of the window, hoping that he would find them. Later in life, so strong was his faith in the friendship of Christ, and in his own need of that friendship as a daily solace, that once, when travelling he sent back his companion, that he might converse more freely with "the Lord," with whom he spoke audibly.

So do we all need friendly converse with Him whom our soul loves. He alone is a thousand companions. He alone is a world of friends. That man never knew what it was to be familiar with God who complains of the want of friends while God is with him.

But who can originate such conceptions of God as are necessary to the enjoyment of his friendship in prayer without time for thought, for self collection, for concentration of soul? Momentary devotion, if genuine, must presuppose the habit of studious prayer.

Who ever knew an eminently holy man who did not spend much of his time in prayer? Did ever man exhibit much of the spirit of prayer who did not devote much time to his closet? Whitefield says, "Whole days and weeks have I spent, prostrate on the ground, in silent or vocal prayer." "Fall upon your knees, and *grow* there," is the language of another, who knew that whereof he affirmed. These in spirit, are but specimens of a feature in the experience of eminent piety which is absolutely uniform.

It has been said that no great work in literature or in science was ever wrought by a man who did not love solitude. We may lay it down as an elemental principle of religion, that no large growth in holiness was ever gained by one who did not take time to be often, and long alone with God. This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting. No otherwise can the great central idea of God enter into a man's life, and there dwell supreme.—*Professor Phelps.*

### A valuable Secret.

In a chateau not far from Paris, some private theatricals were recently represented, at which all the neighboring gentry were present. After the performance, a Mr C——, a rich land owner of the vicinity, who has been named the last *bourgeois gentilhomme*, was passing in his carriage through a wood of considerable extent, when a troop of bandits, armed to the teeth, masked, and in costumes of the time of Louis XIII., high boots, plumed hats, &c., surrounded the carriage, forced the servants and master to flie, face downward, by the side of the road, and then proceeded to rummage the vehicle. Boxes were opened, the portmanteau of the gentleman searched, every article examined, even the cushions were sounded. At length, vexed at finding nothing, they lifted up the terrified millionaire.

"Do you wish to save your life?" asked the chief of the band.

"Take everything I possess," cried the unfortunate gentleman, offering his purse, his watch and jewels.

"Bah! keep your money; we are richer than you are."

"What is it you wish, then?" asked the captive, in a mournful voice.

"You must instantly give us the secret of your hair-dye."

One can judge of the burst of laughter which accompanied the demand. This pleasantry had been plotted by the young men who had been singing the chorus of the comic opera in hats and yellow boots hired from the theatres.

### Emigration.

The government of Hayti offers strong inducements to the free people of color of the Southern States, to emigrate to that Island. Many in Louisiana are gone and going. Farmers and laborers it especially invites, and gives to each family 16 acres of land, and to single emigrants 6 2 5th acres. They want honest working people. That government has an agent in New Orleans.

SOUTHERN POSITION.—Rev. W. A. Smith, D. D., in an address made at Randolph Macon College on the late national fast day, makes the following point as a fundamental position for the South to take, and argues it forcibly: *The Southern States of this Union stand committed in the Providence of God, to maintain the institution of domestic slavery.*

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## LIFT UP THE STARS AND STRIPES.

BY PETER PEPPER POD, ESQ.

Lift up the stars and stripes,
The flag we love so well;
And 'neath its gorgeous folds
Loud let every tongue a union anthem swell:
And its chorus be in praise,
Of those who spent their days
And all else, to free the land in which we dwell.

And now it ever wave,
The banner of the free,
Where ever man hath trod,
In matchless triumph o'er every land and sea;
That it may speak the praise,
Of those who spent their days
And all else, to leave their sons and daughters free.

Our Union's starry sheet,
Oh, may it soon or late,
In beauty wave on high,
A guarantee for every patriot freeman's natal state;
And thus ever shining praise
Those who have spent their days
And all else, to leave their country free and great.

Flag of my country's hope,
And every freeman's pride,
Float on, till thy meteor light
Shall cheer all hearts that ever for liberty hath sighed,
And hopefully whispering praise
Those who have spent their days
And all else, for our freedom 'till they died.

And palsied be the hand,
That would dare tare thee down,
And blot and blur thy folds
And curse thy loved stars and on thy union frown.
But, wave them, in gaudy praise,
To those who spent their days
To leave the states united, free, and prosperous as one.

Lift up the stars and stripes,
The flag we love so well,
And 'neath its ample folds
Now let every tongue a union anthem swell:
And its chorus be in praise
Of those who spent their days
An all else, to free the land in which they died.

# LITERARY.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## Curiosities of the Bible.

BY JAMES S. WATKINS.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Having come to the conclusion that my friend and "pupil"—"*A Learner*," is either "defunct," or else very severely "put to the test" by my commonplace "queries" from the Bible, I have now determined to ease his burden by giving the answers—which my "pupil" has thus far, failed to do; I hope he is not searching the Scriptures "all this long time" expressly for them, if so, may he abundantly profit thereby, and in future, when he feels disposed to shoot a "defenceless man" (?) he will aim his pointed "arrows" another direction, at least, that I may not be the target to receive them. My first question begins, viz:

1. "In what place can we find the word 'parlours?'" This word occurs only once in the Bible; it can be found in 1st chron. xxviii ch. 11th verse, which reads as follows: "Then David gave to Solomon, his son, the pattern of his porch, and of the house thereof, and of the treasuries thereof and of the upper chambers thereof, and of the inner *parlours* thereof, and of the place of the mercy seat."

2. "Where can we find, and how often, does the word 'preserver' occur in the Bible?" This word, and it seems very singular, does not occur but once in the Scriptures, and can be found in Job. 7th ch. 20v., which reads as follows: "I have sinned; what shall I do unto thee, O, thou *preserver* of men? why hast thou set me as a mark against thee, so that I am a burden to myself?"

3. "Where is the word 'trickleth' to be found, and how often does it occur in the Bible?" I may not have asked so many questions of the same nature, but it was done to "test," if possible, the depth of my "pupil's" biblical lore, and, at all events, it has had its desired effect. The word "trickleth" is a very commonplace word, and one might be very conversant with the Bible, and, he might read it a hundred times a day without once noting its whereabouts; it can be found in Lamentations 3d ch. 49v., which reads: "Mine eye trickleth down, and ceaseth not, without any intermission." This word occurs but once.

4. "How large was the bed of Og, king of Bashan—in english feet?" We may find the answer to this question by referring to Deuteronomy, 3d ch. 11thv.: "For only Og, king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his bedstead was a bedstead of *iron*; *is* it not in Rabbath of the children of ammon? nine cubits was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man." So we see his bedstead contained 36 english feet, a cubit being equal, only, to one english foot.

5. "After their families, what number was the sons of Benjamin?" By a reference to the xxvi ch. of the book of Numbers and the 41v., we find as follows:—"These are the sons of Benjamin after their families; and they that were numbered of them were forty and five thousand, and six hundred." Thus we find that the sons of Benjamin after their families numbered the sum of 45,600 souls.

6. "In the Rebellion of Korah, Dathan and Abram, how many were slain by the plague, for murmuring against Moses?" This question, also, we may find by a reference to Numbers, xvi ch. and the 41v.: "But on the morrow all the congregation of the children of Israel murmured against Moses and against Aaron, saying, ye have killed the people of the Lord." And now by reading the 49th verse of the same chapter, we have the answer to it, viz:—"Now they that died of the plague were fourteen thousand and seven hundred, beside them that died about the matter of Korah," thus we have 14,700, the number slain by the plague for murmuring against Moses.

7. "In what year, and how long before christ, did the Jews obtain sentence from Darius against the Samaritans, concerning the tribute of Samaria?" It was in the year 3490, being 514 years Before Christ, that the Jews obtained sentence from Darius against the Samaritans.—For reference turn to the vi ch. of Ezra and read it through, noting particularly the 11–22 verses.

8. "In what year did Alexander, son of Amyntas, succeed his father on the throne of Macedon? and how long did he reign? It was in the year 35 7, being 197 years before Christ, that Alexander succeeded his father; he reigned on the throne 34 years.

9. "When did Nero kill himself, and who succeeded him?" This finishes my questions; and for this last let me refer my "pupil" to the chronology and History appendix of the Bible—where he will find that it was in the year 1972—just 63 years before Christ—that Nero killed himself and was succeeded by Galba. Then reading a little further we find that Galba is murdered about a year after, and is succeeded by Otho, who kills himself—and is succeeded by Vitellius; and Vitellius being cut off, is succeeded by Vespasian; and in the year 1974, about two years after the death of Nero, Jerusalem was taken by Titus, son of Vespasian; and the city and temple destroyed; 1,100,000 persons having perished in the siege.

Thus may I conclude my "curiosities of the Bible," but with a reluctance, as there is nothing I take a greater pleasure in than a debate on Bible history: I love to search the Scriptures. When at school, we had a very good teacher; when I say a good teacher, I mean he was a good tutor and a good man: every morning the entire school was made to read a chapter in the Bible, and answer such questions as he might think proper to ask, and since then I have had many pleasant controversies, all of which I find to be highly beneficial, and instructive.

I would like some other of my friends to "ply with me" as my "pupil" has done, but not forsake me; will any do so? I don't think Messrs. Cole & Albright will refuse us a column for this correspondence as it will not only benefit them but all of their readers who have any pleasure in a perusal of the word of God. Until I hear from you, my friend "pupil," may I wish you a very good evening. *Au revoir.*

*Baltimore, Feb.*, 1861.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## MUSIC.

BY A LOVER OF MUSIC.

Of all arts, music is one of the finest; it therefore deals with abstract beauty, and so lifts man from his own nature to the source of all beauty from finite to infinite, and from the world of matter to the world of spirits. It is the great hand-maid of civilization. From ancient traditions of a reverend antiquity, we have accounts of seditions quelled, cures wrought, deeds and armies governed by the force of song. Orpheus with his harp made the trees bow, and rocks and woods respond, and Apollo, by the sound of his lyre, caused the walls of a city to uprise. These, it is true, are fables; yet they shadow forth, in the form of a metaphor, a profound truth. They beautifully proclaim the mysterious union between Music, as an instrument of man's civilization and the soul of man. Prophets, wise men, and large minded law givers of an olden time understood and acted upon this truth. The ancient oracles were uttered in song. The laws of the Twelve tables were put to music and got by heart at school. Minstrel and sage are, in some languages, convertible terms. Music is allied to the highest sentiment of man's moral nature: love of God, love of country, and the love of friends.

How then are we to fulfil the high and responsible duties to God, to man and to our friends if we neglect to cultivate this most noble of all talents? Wo to the nation in which musical talents are allowed to go to decay! What tongue can tell the unutterable energies that reside in these three engines, church, music, school melodies and the family circle canticles as means of informing and enlarging the mighty heart of a free people! Then if Music is the object, that can enlighten a nation, and excite a love of God and a desire to study His mighty works, let all be enlisted under its banner, and endeavor to harmonize, refine and elevate the minds of those within the circle of their influence. Let it be cultivated in schools, colleges and churches, and who knows but what it may be a great means in quieting the fears and troubles that are now existing in our beloved country. It is the cheerer of all hearts, and why may it not cheer us in the time of trouble. But we notice that Music is at a very low ebb now in nearly all the country churches, and we do not but what we will soon have none at all if there is not an effort made soon to revive it.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## AMONG THE BOOKS.

BY J. STARK HOLLOWAY.

New Volume of Poems by Aldrich—Littell's Living Age—Evenings with the Doctrines—Annual of Scientific Discovery—The Edinburgh and North British Reviews.

In their most beautiful style of tinted paper, clear type, and handsome binding, Messrs. Rudd & Carleton, of New York, have just published a new collection of verses from the pen of the young poet of the Home Journal, Saturday Press, etc., to which volume the author has given the title *Poems of a Year*. By Thos. Bailey Aldrich. This collection exhibits Mr. Aldrich's qualities in the most favorable manner. We have liked many of the pieces as they appeared in the magazines and journals of the day, and we find those pieces, and others, now collected in this pretty little volume. The beauty of Mr. Aldrich's verse seems to us to consist chiefly in its sweetness—in a pleasant melody that triples through the lines, like the music of brooks, and the soft swaying of flowers and foliage in the summer air. You read with the feeling of touching something delicate and fragile, yet graceful and true to art. There is also a minor key of melancholy, a sort of gentle sigh, accompanying most of his strains, which has a peculiar charm. Many southern readers will have made Mr. Aldrich's acquaintance through the Southern Literary Messenger, to the pages of which he has frequently contributed.

A year's numbers of *Littell's Living Age*, published by E. Littell, Son & Co., Boston, make, when bound, four noble octavo volumes, crammed with the choicest selections in literature, science, art, history, criticism, romance, poetry, and general intelligence. In looking over the pages of a year's numbers that have been thus preserved against loss and damage, one can hardly repress a feeling of amazement at the amount, variety and richness of the contents of this grand old periodical. It is confined to no particular theme, and is bound to no party, sect, or creed. The selections are made with great discrimination and care, so that the reader, no matter what his taste, so it be cultivated, cannot fail to be interested and instructed in some portion of the contents. As a new volume has just been commenced, we embrace the opportunity to press it upon our readers, assuring them that the work is a whole library of itself. The single number, for 2nd of March, contains tales and articles from the London Once-a-Week, Spectator, All the Year Round, Saturday Review, London Review, etc.

Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, have just issued their *Annual of Scientific Discovery*: Or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1861, edited by David A. Wells, A. M., with fine steel Portrait of Augustus A. Gould, Esq. Among the annals this is decidedly the most useful. Closely printed, and admirably arranged, duodecimo though it is, it contains the matter of two or three octavo volumes of the size of Bancroft's History. The amount of information which it presents is best understood by those whose practical pursuits lead them to consult the volumes year after year as issued. In every department of knowledge where discoveries or improvements have been made during the past year, we find here a clear account, briefly and concisely put. Geology and Geography are unusually full; and Astronomy, Commerce, Botany, Medicine, Agriculture, in fact, every pursuit or occupation in which man is interested, has its appropriate record. The whole community is benefitted by the publication of works like this, since whatever tends to preserve and make available facts and processes once ascertained, is a security against loss, and an incentive to further progress. We believe that the present is the *eleventh* year of the publication of the "Annal."

The same publishers issue in one of their usually handsome stout duodecimos, Dr. Nehemiah Adams' *Evenings With the Doctrines*, the substance of a number of interesting evening lectures delivered by the Reverend author before his congregation. The work is a familiar exposition of the Evangelical Doctrines, with scriptural and logical proofs, and notices of the more important objections brought against them. The principal subjects of the "Evenings" are Divine Revelation, Deity of Christ, Man, Atonement, Deity of the Holy Spirit, Regeneration, Election, Christian Perfection, Retribution, etc.—Dr. Adams' reputation as a clear, logical and attractive writer, based upon his former works on "The Great Concern," "The Friends of Christ," "The Communion Sabbath," etc., is a sufficient guarantee of the character of this thoughtful and impressive work.

Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. continue their republication of the foreign reviews for the quarter by the issue of *The London Quarterly Review*, for January, and *The North British Review*, for February. The former contains nine splendid articles of length on Motley's new History, one of the grand successes of the year; Iron Manufacture, Canada, Dogs of History and Romance, etc. The last named article is crowded with interesting and amusing facts. The new semi-sceptical book, called "Essays and Reviews," comes in for a terrible knocking. Praised by the Westminster Review, and the organ of the New England *Almost infidel* church, we are glad to see this book receive such a scoring from an established authority like the "Quarterly." Some harm perhaps will be prevented, and some doubtless undone.

The *North British Review* is also a fine number, and well maintains the character of this fine old theological quarterly. We have not space to enumerate the articles, but they will all be found full of interest and valuable information. A single article in one of these Reviews often contains the whole substance of a dozen extended works on the subject, and time and temper are often saved in reading the Quarterly articles. These numbers begin new volumes, and we feel that we are doing our readers a service in directing their attention to them. Ten dollar will secure the five reprints for a whole year, or three dollars will procure a single one.

Mr. R. M. De Witt will soon publish a new novel by Capt. Mayne Reid, and one by the favorite author of Wildflower, and One and Twenty.

THE EXCITEMENT OF INTOXICATION. The love of narcotics and intoxicating compounds is so universal, it may almost count as an instinct. Every nation has it in a greater or less degree—some in the shape of opium, some in smoke, some in drink, some in snuff; but, from the equator to the snow-line, it exists—a trifle changed in dress, according to the climate, but always the same need, always the same desire. Kings have decreed punishment on the secular side; priests have anathematized on the spiritual; law makers have sought to pluck out the habit, root and branch, from their people; but all to no good—man still goes on smoking and snuffing and chewing; putting "an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains," and find immense satisfaction in a practice that makes him both an invalid and a madman, and never quits him till it has laid him fairly in the grave.—*Chamb's' Journal.*

THE MOTHER.—Young man! Thy mother is thy best earthly friend. The world may forget you—thy mother never; the world may wilfully do you many wrongs—thy mother never, the world may persecute you while living and when dead, plant the ivy and the nightshade of slander upon your grassless grave, but thy mother will love and cherish you while living, and if she survive you, will weep for you when dead, such tears as none but a mother knows how to weep. Love thy mother!

### How to spell Sumter.

There has been not a little diversity of practice in spelling the name of the fort now occupied by Major Anderson. The papers are about equally divided on the question. In Spark's Correspondence of the Revolution, in Marshall's Life of Washington, in Ramsey's South Carolina, in Gordon's History of Independence, in Lee's History of the War in the Southern Department, and in the edition of Webster's works, "p" is used; but in the United States Statutes at Large, in the American Almanac, and in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, the "p" is omitted, and the authority of the latter work seems to settle the question, for therein we find an autograph of General Sumter in which the "p" does not occur. The General probably knew how to spell his own name, and consequently we say "Sumter without the 'p.'"

A guest at the Duke of Wellington's table blurted out the question, "Pray duke, were you surprised at Waterloo?"

"No, but I am now."

## Professional Cards.

W. HOWLETT & SON, DEN-
TISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carthage, Moore county, N. C. Will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and any other called in the adjoining counties, when employed in his behalf. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y.

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hillsboro, N. C. Will attend to the collection of claims, and all other business entrusted to his care. 11-1y

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensboro, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Iredell and Wilkes. Office on North Elm street, South of the Court House. jan 22-1y

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa. A benevolent institution, established by special endowments for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Spermatorrhœa and Diseases Resulting from Sexual Abuse and Indiscretion, the Consequences of Self-Abuse, etc. A Medical Work, worth a hundred times the price charged for it, containing 300 pages, published by the Association, and sent by mail, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, or two postage stamps. Medical consultations given gratis, daily, at the Office of the Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa. Communications must be addressed to the Secretary, as follows:

EZRA D. GRATWICK, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1860.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Ulcers, Scrofula, or any Skin disease, when it is your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having received many very high certificates of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Sanford's Liver Invigorator, I feel it to be my duty to advise those who are afflicted with any of the above diseases to try it. I have used it in my own family, and in many cases where it was given over by physicians, and it has never failed to effect a cure. I refer to the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to answer any inquiries relative to the medicine, from some of the best men in the country. Call and get a circular, and read it. For sale by druggists, or medicine agents everywhere. Cut this out to remember it by.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1861.

Mr. Sanford—Dear Sir: I have used your Liver Invigorator in my family, and have found it a most excellent medicine for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Costiveness. I have also used it in cases of Scrofula, and have found it a most valuable remedy. I have recommended it to many persons, and they have used it with the same success. I have also used it in cases of Cancer, and have found it a most valuable remedy. I have recommended it to many persons, and they have used it with the same success. I have also used it in cases of Cancer, and have found it a most valuable remedy. I have recommended it to many persons, and they have used it with the same success.

WM. H. EDWARDS,
Greensboro, N. C.

JOB WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years satisfies us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and

ALWAYS HAVE IT DONE AS PROMISED.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
October, 1860. Greensboro, N. C.

HESPER: and other POEMS.—By THEO. H. HILL. The undersigned has now in press a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well known in this community, as the author of many fugitive pieces, which—published as they were, have "gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever they went.

Having now received the most wonderful waits, he presents them to the public with others hitherto unpublished, and his publisher would only ask for them a candid perusal—impartial criticism.

The volume, a neat 12mo, will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price 75 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Jan. 1 1861. N. C. Book Store.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosene Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish Lamps suitable for churches, academies, parlors or Kitchens. Call at the Drug Store of PORTER & GORRELL.
may 3

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & ALBRIGHT are requested to come and settle the same as my books must be closed. S. B. C. Ls.

Mr. C. W. Welton, or W. H. Fawcett is authorized to take settlements in my absence. S. B. C.
Jan. 15—tf.

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors West of the Times Office) would inform the ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, Crystalized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selections being made especially for the ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.

N. B.—Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, embracing Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

$100 PER MONTH!—Any young man can make One Hundred Dollars in one month, with Tools for cutting Stencil Plates for marking clothes, books, &c; which I use I will furnish for $10. Try it. All money at my risk, if not retained. Address,

JUSTIN S. CHESSY,
may19-6m Drawer 20, Hillsdale, Michigan

# THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....March 9, 1861

C. C. Cole, J. W. Albright, } Editors and Proprietors.

**Terms.**

THE TIMES is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at $2 a year, in advance. No paper will be sent unless the terms accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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Subscribers receiving their paper with a pencil mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

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THE TIMES is a good medium for advertising. None but short advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

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| One square one year | 15 00 |
| One quarter column one year | 30 00 |
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**Reflections on the Crisis.**

During violent agitations in public affairs, it is impossible for all to think alike, and it is, likewise impossible for one man to please everybody. The policy advocated by one will be denounced by another; and it is often difficult for even friends to practice that important principle in republican governments of allowing each other honestly to entertain his own opinion, and to exercise that nobleness of character, "agreeing to disagree."

It has been the principle upon which our course has ever been guided, to think honestly for ourselves, and to act accordingly. We have never shaped our course on any question to please any particular person or party. The only rule of our life has been and is, to act in accordance with what our best judgement dictated to be right. We have only tried, therefore, to please ourselves; believing, however, that he that acted upon this principle would more nearly please every body else. There is an innate disposition in the breast of every man to tolerate a difference of opinion, when that opinion is honestly entertained and the holder of the opinion is open to reason and conviction of error.

We can only place it upon this ground that the course we have pursued during this most heated excitement, has met with such a general approval, and by those whose approval we value most highly.—The Times is sent to nearly every State in the Union, and from many of the States we have received letters of thanks and of approbation for the honest and independent and patriotic manner in which it has met every issue brought forward. We have this week received the first letter of disapproval, and being *one* against so many we have concluded to publish it, suppressing the name.

March th 1 Perry's X Roads
1861 Edgefield Dist S. C

Gentlemen Editors Sirs I have been taking your paper for nearly one year and I must Say that I was very much pleased with it at first but you have become so violent in your denunciations of the South and of the Southern Republic in particular that I have come to the conclusion that I wilnot read it any onger if you are afraid of the coetsioecst I want you to no that wea of South Carolina are not Let Lincl attempt coersion if he choose and in less than Six months South carolina troops will have possession of washington city Please Discontitue my raper immediate Yours &c

(The year is out in four weeks)

The Times has never been what is usually call'ed a political paper, but we have never hesitated to express our views fully and explicitly upon every question of national importance, irrespective of the position of men or parties. During the present political difficulties, we have counciled deliberation and coolness. We loved the Union. The Union is the mother of all our greatness as a nation, and prosperity as a people. To be respected and protected in any land or upon any sea, it was only necessary to unfurl the Stars and Stripes, the emblem and ensign of the union and say "I am an American citizen." Next to God, under whose Providence we all live, we loved the Union of these states—the Union as it was bequeathed us by Washington and our fathers who fought and suffered with him.

To see unholy and wicked hands desecrate and rend this Union was to see what we could not approve. Not that we place the blame upon the Cotton States—we blame them for being precipitate—but the cause and the just cause, if not removed, rests with the Republican party. They have nullified the national laws and made aggressions upon the South which honest men could not submit to. But a precipitate secession we did not conceive to be the remedy. Politicians had caused the evil, and we were opposed to inflicting the punishment upon the people. The people were reasoning beings; they were not governed by instinct, and in due time they would see their error and make all possible amends. This was our faith in the honesty of the yeomanry of the country, and, therefore, we clung to the Union with a tenacious grasp. We had even rather suffer wrong for a season than to tear down this glorious fabric, this beacon light to the oppressed and the tyranised in all lands, and to proclaim that the great doctrine of self government was a failure.—The people had too much at stake; humanity was too much interested, to approve of hasty measures by maddened and disappointed politicians.

But while we love the Union, we are entirely Southern. The Times is a *Southern* Family paper. It has ever been it's chief aim to encourage southern enterprise and a proper southern feeling. We shall ever lend what little influence we may have to what we conceive to be right; but right or wrong, we shall ever be of the South—her destiny shall be ours. We still have some hope left for an honorable adjustmen of our difficulties, the south acting with forbearance, and allowing a little more time for the *masses* of the Northern people to act and to displace their mis-representatives. Phrenologists give us a large *bump of hope*," but we will compromise with our Southern friends who think us too hopeful, and who, we think, are too precipitate, that if they will wait with us a little longer until we are convinced there is left no hope, that all is a delusion, we will then be with them as strong as the strongest, and as fast as the fastest. We expect nothing of the politicians, it is to the people we look. Give them time to move and time to act. To tear down so great a government as ours, is an undertaking too stupendous, and fraught with consequences too serious to be done precipitately.

**Official Vote of Guilford County.**

| Precincts. | No Convention | Convention | Morehead | Mendenhall | Gorrell | Dick |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greensboro | 106 | 30 | 548 | 310 | 533 | 237 |
| Jamestown | 310 | 14 | 306 | 287 | 291 | 42 |
| High Point | 287 | 29 | 251 | 229 | 254 | 15 |
| Rock's | 154 | 3 | 142 | 141 | 141 | 5 |
| Friendship | 244 | 2 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 3 |
| Gilmer's | 171 | 14 | 144 | 82 | 154 | 36 |
| Glenns | 152 | 1 | 129 | 19 | 141 | 23 |
| Bruce's | 278 | 9 | 239 | 278 | 239 | 2 |
| Montcello | 195 | 1 | 152 | 2 | 157 | 37 |
| Thompson's | 81 | 5 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 69 |
| Cabin | 223 | 2 | 185 | 185 | 122 | 11 |
| Double Springs | 129 | 1 | 118 | 112 | 115 | 5 |
| Total | 271 | 113 | 2568 | 1885 | 2135 | 570 |

Messrs. Morehead, Gorrell and Mendenhall were the regular candidates. Mr. Dick would not consent to be a candidate, and his votes are all complimentary for his firmness in standing for the Union.

**Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural.**

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States on last Monday. We give his address in full. It receives the unqualified disapprobation of the secessionists, and is not what the conservatives wished. While it may not contain anything different from previous inaugurals, or inconsistent with the constitution, except the position as to the Supreme Court, yet a proper sense of existing circumstances might have dictated a more conciliatory spirit of forbearance.

MR. YANCEY PROVIDED FOR.—Mr. Davis has formally tendered the position of European Commissioner to Wm. L. Yancey, who goes abroad invested with full powers to obtain a recognition of the *de facto* Government.

**POETICAL GALLERY.**

**POEMS BY TENNYSON.***

Says a modern writer, "Some fifteen years ago," (written in 1848,) "two youths walked into the shop of Mr. Effingham Wilson, publisher, of the Royal Exchange, London, and after considerable blushing, asked him, with much deference, to publish a volume of Poems, their joint efforts. With that coy reluctance on his part, so natural to a publisher, he agreed, and the manuscript was handed to his printer.—As the work advanced, one of these Siamese Twins, (son of Milman, the poet,) withdrew his verses from the venture, and consequently, Alfred Tennyson appeared in the world of poetry alone. A thin volume to be sure—some one hundred and twenty pages, but it was the fine point of a wedge which has gradually opened the world to him."

The little volume was received with the usual want of sympathy. The few notices it obtained were savage or contemptuous; it was either a blow or a sneer. "The Quarterly and Blackwood had their sport with the modest volume, and absurdly deemed they had extinguished the unknown author; but the true poet is indestructible. It is only the charlatan and the versifier who sink in the conflict of criticism. Like a brave knight the poet comes out of every critical encounter with honor, and the failure to crush him only spreads wider the renown of his prowess."

Abused by Kit North, sneered at by the elegant and conventional Lockhart, and snubbed by the whole coterie who pinned their faith on Dryden, Pope, and Rogers, Alfred Tennyson has nevertheless become one of the recognized spirits of the age.—Editions of his works are multiplied in every form, from the cheapest to the most costly, from the little pocket blue and gold to the gorgeously illustrated octavo, until the poorest and the richest alike can lay an equal claim to the heritage of his genius.

In the two dainty blue and gold volumes under notice, we have now, for the first time, all that Tennyson has written, gathered together, and in the neatest and most convenient of forms. Here are The Princess, Locksley Hall, In Memoriam, Lilian, Maud, the Palace of Art, etc. Here too is that last noble work of the Laureate's, The Idylls of the King. To have all these gathered together in a brace of tempting little volumes of just such a size as will slip into the pocket easily, is a favor of which readers of taste should not be slow to avail themselves.

We hang up the following exquisite pictures in our Gallery;—

Rome thy brought her warrior dead;
She nor swooned, nor utter'd cry;
All her maidens, watching, said,
She must weep, or she will die.

Then they praised him, soft and low,
Call'd him worthy to be loved,
Truest friend and noblest foe,
Yet she neither spoke nor moved.

Stole a maiden from her place,
Lightly to the warrior stept,
Took the face-cloth from the face,
Yet she neither moved nor wept.

Rose a nurse of ninety years,
Set his child upon her knee;
Like summer tempest came her tears—
"Sweet, my child, I live for thee."

The following from In Memoriam is more familiar;—The whole burthen of that exquisite monody is concentrated in these lines;—

Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O well for the sailor lad
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To the haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

We close with the famous Bugle Song, from The Princess;—

The splendor falls on castle walls,
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory:
Blow, bugle, blow; set the wild echoes flying,
Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark! O hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going!
O sweet and far from cliff and scar,
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing:
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying,
Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O love, they die in yon rich sky,
They faint on hill or field or river,
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying dying dying.

We might quote hundreds of such verses from these exquisite little volumes. In fact the chief trouble in quoting Tennyson is to know where and when to stop.

H.

* THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF ALFRED TENNYSON. In 2 vols 32 mo. Blue and Gold. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, Publishers.

**Chronological Gaps in the Bible.**

In Ex. 2: 1–2, mention is made, of the marriage of the father and mother of Moses; and it seems to be implied that he was their first born child.

But in 6: 20 we learn that Aaron was the older of the two; and in 7: 7, that the interval between their births was 3 years. Again, when we turn to Num. 26: 59, we find Miriam their sister mentioned, as if younger than either, and the third child; but in Ex. 2: 4, when Moses was exposed in the ark of rushes on the brink of the Nile, his sister, (presumed to be Miriam) was set to watch, and when the daughter of Pharaoh found the child, she came forward and proposed to call a nurse; in vs. 8, she is called "the maid;" and all the circumstances indicate that she could not well have been less than 8 or 10 years old at the birth of Moses, and of course older than Moses or Aaron; whatever her age may have been, was the interval between the first and second verses of the second chapter; but if these other facts had not been given we should have supposed they were immediately consecutive.

In Deut. 10: 5, we learn that when Moses came down from the mount, he put the two tables of stone into the ark. In verse 6, we have the death of Aaron mentioned as if following just after. But the former transaction was in the second year after they came out of Egypt, and the latter event in the 38th, as we learn by comparing Ex. 40: 17–20 "and it came to pass in the first month, in the second year &c. And he took and put the testimony into the ark &c," with Num. 33: 38. "And Aaron the priest went up into Mt. Hor—and died there, in the 40th year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt."

In 1. Chron. 10: 14, it would seem as if the kingdom over Isreal was given to David immediately after the death of Saul, and in the first verse of the next chapter we find, "all Israel gathering themselves to David to Hebron" to make him king. But in 2, Sam. 2: 4, we find the men of Judah coming to Hebron and anointing David king over them, after the death of Saul, mentioned 1. Sam. 31: 5, and he was king over Judah alone 7 years and 6 months, 2. Sam. 2: 11. The same fact is given in ch 5: 5, where in the first to the third verses we learn that "all the tribes of Israel came to David to Hebron," "and they anointed David king over Israel;" so that between ch. 10: 14, and 11: 1, there must be an interval of 7½ years. In Acts 22: 6–16 we have an account of Paul's conversion, and entrance into Damascus. In vs. 17, he went to Jerusalem, as if just after. But in Gal. 1: 17–18, we see that he went first into Arabia, and after 3 years went to Jerusalem.

Had we not this passage we should suppose that Acts 22: 16–17, were in time immediately consecutive.

In the Book of Ezra there is an interval between chapters 6 and 7, not noticed.

The children of Israel after their return from the captivity of Babylon, kept the passover, and the dedication of the second temple, which was finished in the 6th year of Darius, (Hystasbes) 15th verse.—This was 515 years befors Christ.

But 7: 1, we have an account of the coming of Ezra in the reign of Artaxerxes (Longimanus,) and in verse 8 we are informed that it was in the 7th year of his reign. But between these two dates, there remain 30 more years for Darius, then 21, for Xerxes; so that when we add 30+21+7, we have 58 years between the end of ch. 6 and the beginnig of ch. 7.

In the 11th chapter of Daniel we have a prophecy first of Xerxes, who "shall stir up all against the realm of Graecia." There can be no doubt that this refers to that monarch. But verses 3–4 apply to Alexander, the Great, whose "kingdom shall be broken, and shall be divided towards the 4 winds of heaven." Now between these two, we have in history, at least 6 princes of Persia, a period of 150 years, unnoticed between verses 2 and 3. These facts are brought forward by Geologist, who need more time for some phenomena in that science, than that which has passed since the Mosaic Creation, and this time, about 6000 years, and so far as these facts are concerned the argument is one of analogy.

If the sacred writers have passed over intervals of time, without notice in this way, leaving the record just as if what events are related were consecutive, then it is very probable, or at least possible that in the same way there may be a long one between the 1st, and 2nd verses in the Bible; as if the writer intended to State the fact that matter was not self-existent, nor eternal, but created in the beginning by an Almighty being, not stating when that beginning was; and then proceeding to give an account of the Mosaic creation, and the reducing of the earth to order, after being in a State of Chaos; no matter how caused, or how long continued. It was his object to inform us only of what pertains to the present order of things; to the creation of the classes of animals and plants that are contemporaneous with man; and of the creation and destiny of man himself. There are many things that would be curious interesting and profitable to us, in some sense, to know, which God has not revealed.

E.

**Report of the Commissioners.**

The commissioners from this State, to the Peace Conference at Washington, have made their report to the Governor. We published last week the seven sections recommended by this Conference to the national Congress as amendments to the Constitution. The commissioners were Ex Govs John M. Morehead, and David S Reid, Hons. Thomas Ruffin, Sr., and Daniel M. Barringer and George Davis Esq. They report that twenty-one States were represented; "and after much discussion and long deliberation the consultation resulted in the adoption by a majority of the States of seven sections, as amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and presenting them to the Congress now in session, and requesting that body to propose them for adoption by Convention in the several States, in accordance with the provision in the Constitution on that subject.

Upon the final question of adopting them, the vote of the State was given unanimously for the third and fourth sections. Upon the others, there was a difference of opinion. A majority of the Commissioners, viz: Messrs, Reid, Barringer and Davis, were of opinion, that those sections ought not to be and would not be satisfactory to North Carolina, and therefore felt bound to cast the vote of the State against the first, second, fifth, sixth and seventh sections—while the other two Commissioners, Messrs. Ruffin and Morehead, thought it their duty not to reject absolutely any guaranties, which the non-slaveholding States might offer for the security of the slaveholding States, but to submit them to the people of North Carolina for acceptance or rejection upon their own deliberate judgement, and therefore they felt bound not to obstruct the adoption of those sections but to give their voice for them, though not coming up fully to what they or the people might deem right or proper."

The journal of the conference will be published in a few days, and we will give our readers extracts from the proceedings should they appear of interest.

**Adjournment of Congress.**

The thirty-sixth Congress, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, closed its sessions at 5 o'clock Monday morning, having been in session from 7 o'clock the previous evening. A more wicked, graceless, demoniacal set of men—fearing neither God nor man—never disgraced an American constituency. We feel no disposition to comment upon their proceedings, as they have done nothing from first to last, but distract the people and bring ruin upon the government. Our only wish for them is that they may retire into the oblivious shades of privacy, and by meditation and repentance may live a more quiet and a better life.

HORSES FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—J. Scales, of Covington, Ky., has received an order from Vice-President Stephens for six hundred horses for the use of the Southern Confederacy.

### State Election.

We learn that 61 counties have been heard from officially, which give 3,100 majority for convention.

Ashe, Alleghany, Buncombe, Camden, Cherokee, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Jones, Madison, Montgomery, Macon, Pasquotank, Pitt, Polk, Stanly, Wilkes and Yancey to hear from. It is said that enough has been heard unofficially, to show that the convention is defeated. Gov. Ellis made a speech in Wilmington the other day and said if a convention is not called, one will be called soon. He hopes Virginia may secede immediately and that North Carolina will follow soon.

### Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

The Senate was in secret session on Tuesday one hour and a half, and confirmed W. H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State; S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of Treasury; S. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; S. Wells, of Connecticut, Secretary of Navy; C. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of Interior; M. Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster General, and E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General.—The votes were unanimous for all excepting Bates and Blair, four or five votes being cast against each. Many objected to them because they were unwilling that any from slave States should go into the Cabinet. Large crowds assembled around the doors anxious to hear the result of the executive session.

### What Europe Says.

The representatives of England and France have informed Mr. Lincoln that a mere paper blockade of Southern ports will not be heeded by their vessels. They will not cease their commerce with the Southern States, unless the ports are actually blockaded by the naval forces.

### Maj. Anderson.

The Secretary of War has received another despatch from Major Anderson, dated February 28. He contradicts the statement that President Davis had been to Charleston. He says that the report that he had been sick is without a particle of foundation. He is in good health, as is also his little band of soldiers.

Affairs in Charleston harbor are arriving at a point when further delay on their part will be impossible. Their extensive works of defence and attack are nearly if not quite completed. The feeling between the authorities and himself continues to be friendly, and he is allowed all the facilities that he could expect. Fresh provisions and marketing are supplied in abundance. He experiences no difficulty in sending or receiving his mail matter.

### SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

*Montgomery, Feb.* 27.—A resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of constructing several iron-plated frigates, was adopted.

An act was passed to raise provisional forces for the Confederate States, and for other purposes. It directs, along with other provisions, the President to take charge of all military operations between the Southern Confederacy and all other powers.

An Act was passed to raise money to support the Government, authorizing the President to borrow $15,000,000, payable in ten years at eight per cent. interest — The last section directs an export duty of one-eighth per cent. per pound on cotton exported after the first day of August, to create a fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the loan.

*February* 28.—An Act was passed providing that until stamps are obtained, the Postmaster General may order pre-payment in money. Also authorizing contracts to be made with steamers to convey the mails. A bill was introduced providing that, in case of a conflict of arms between the Northern United States Government and the Southern Confederate Government, or refusal of the former to recognize the independence of the latter, the Confederate Courts shall not take cognizance of civil suits by the States or the citizens of the United States.

*March*, 2.—Congress passed, this evening, an Act admitting Texas as a member of the Confederacy, upon an equal footing with the other States.

Congress is in session to-night.

There was an exciting debate this morning on the question of Tariff or no Tariff. The Georgia Delegation advocated a tolerable high tariff. The Delegation from South Carolina, to a man, advocated a low tariff or none.

*March*, 4.—The design for the flag of the Confederate States was determined upon and reported by the Committee today. The report was unanimously agreed to by Congress, and the flag is therefore adopted. The flag originated with the Committee, and was not taken from any of the numerous models referred to them.—Its design is as follows: Red, white and blue in the three equal parts, horizontally placed. The white between the red-blue Union, with seven stars in the form of a circle, reaching down to the lower red.—The flag was formally hoisted upon the capitol at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Ex-Senator Mallory, of Florida, was to-night confirmed by Congress in secret session as Secretary of the Navy. This completes the Cabinet.

*March*, 5.—Congress was in session most of the day. Proceedings unimportant. It is in session again to night. The general opinion is that Lincoln's Inaugural amounts to a virtual declaration of war.

POSTAGE LAW.—The Southern Congress has a new postage law. No time is specified for it to go into operation. That part relating to letter postage is as follows:

For every single letter sealed, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding 500 miles, 5 cents; and for any distance over 500 miles, double rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of less than half an ounce shall be charged with an additional single postage; and all packages containing other than printed or written matter—and money packages are in this class—shall be charged double the rates of postage on letters: and all dropletters or letters placed in any post office not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of 2 cents each; and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be prepaid by stamps; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office, shall be charged with 2 cents each, in addition to the regular postage; both to be accounted for as other postages of this Confederacy.

### Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Endorses the Inaugural.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Several State delegations at different hours this morning paid their respects to Abraham Lincoln. Prominent among them were those from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.—The latter, as did the former, assembled in the East room, when Lincoln making his appearance Mr. Hanscombe introduced the Hon. Charles Train who in a brief address said that Massachusetts had read his Address and would stand by it, and from none would it meet with a more cordial support than from the old Bay State.—Lincoln replied and said substantially "I am thankful for this renewed assurance of the kind feeling, confidence and support the old Bay State in so far as you, Mr. Chairman, have expressed in behalf of those whom you represent, your sanction of what I have enunciated in my Inaugural Address. This is very grateful to my feelings. The subject was one of great delicacy in presenting my views at the opening of an Administration under the peculiar circumstances attending my entrance upon the official duties connected with the government. I studied all the points with great anxiety, and presented them with whatever ability and sense of justice I could bring to bear. If it meets the approbation of our good friends in Massachussetts I shall be exceedingly gratified, while I hope it will meet the approbation of friends everywhere. I am thankful for the approbation of those who voted with us, and like every other man of you I like them certainly as I do others.—[Laughter.] As President in the administration of the government, I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another, (cries of good) nor one section from another. I shall be gratified to have the good friends of Massachusetts and others who have thus far supported me in these national views still to support me in carrying them out."

Mr. Lincoln excused himself from further remarks on account of pressing business, and then retired without more ceremony than a farewell bow.

### Gen. Twiggs.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Intelligence received here to day from San Antonio, with dates to the 18th of February, give full particulars of the Twiggs affair. It appears that Col. Ben McCullough, on the night of the 15th at the head of eight hundred Texas rangers, entered San Antonio, and took possession of the United States Arsenal, together with all the stores and supplies. McCullough made this move by authority of the State Convention. After he had taken possession, and while General Twiggs was in negotiation with McCullough, Twiggs received orders stating that he had been superseded, and that Col. Waite would take command. This relieved him of further negotiation, and he immediately despatched a messenger notifying Col. Waite of what had occurred, and referring the matter to that officer, who was at Fort Gray. This places the matter in a very different light from the first reports received. The War Department will shortly receive official information in regard to this matter from General Twiggs. Until then all proceedings in his case will be suspended.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.

The gallant Gen. Twiggs arrived here this evening, and was most enthusiastically received as he landed at the levee. A salute of 100 guns was fired by the Washington artillery. He was then escorted to his residence by an immense procession composed of the military, the members of the Convention, and all the civil dignitaries. Dense crowds lined the banquet along the line of march, and at every point the General was hailed with tumultuous cheering.

### Effect of the Inaugural.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There is no sense of relief here from the tone of the inaugural. It is regarded "as grim visaged war" under a smooth, deceptive front. We wait anxiously for the response of Virginia and the Confederate States—they will understand it.

I have seen today such a sight as I could never have believed possible at the capital of my country. An inauguration of a President surrounded by an armed soldiery, with loaded pieces and fixed bayonets. The President himself hid from public view, in a hollow square of cavalry three or four deep. The tops of houses occupied by soldiery, watching for signs of tumult or assassination. And all this fanfaronade instituted without the slightest cause, either to gratify the "absurd pomp" of General Scott, or to reassure Mr. Lincoln who seems to be the most timid and nervous of representative men.

### The Forts Not Yet to be Attacked.

Washington, March 5.—Several of the most prominent and leading gentlemen of the South, directly after the delivery of the Inaugural Address, telegraphed the Governors of South Carolina and Florida not to attack the Forts in possession of the Federal troops, but to await definite instructions from the President of the Southern Confederacy.

This advice may be relied on as authentic, considering the position these gentlemen occupy.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Major Anderson, up to the 4th, continued to speak of his condition as safe. He expresses the opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent to him.

Drafts drawn by Secretary Dix on the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, to pay for work done on the Custom House there; also drafts by Postmaster General King on the postmaster at New Orleans, for postal services, amounting to $200,000 or $300,000 have been returned unpaid.

The resignation of Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain, was this morning filed in the State Department.

Large numbers of citizens of Kentucky and Indiana are here, urging the promotion of Major Anderson as Brigadier General, in place of Gen. Twiggs.

Capt. Lee, of Virginia, aid to Gen Scott, has resigned.

Dr. Bowles, from the North, but a resident physician at Milton, N. C., for twelve years, has been ordered off as a suspicious character.

## MARRIED.

In Warwick county, Va., on the 21st ult., Mr. O. P. Copeland, of Louisburg, N. C., formerly of Raleigh, to Miss Hennie C., daughter of the late John Gambol, Esq., of Warwick, Va.

In Chattooga county, Ga., on the 31st Jan., Dr. B. F. Graham, of Wake county, N. C., and Miss M. Fannie Morton, of Chattooga, formerly of Rockingham co., N. C.

In Granville county, on the 27th ult., Mr. John M. Parish to Miss Julia Finch.

## DIED.

In Oxford, on the 17th ult., Mr. Wm. Jones, Sr., aged 65 years, 11 months, and five days. He was a member of the Baptist church.

In Norfolk, county, Va., on the 17th ult., Mrs. Mary Tatem, relict of the late Ebier Nathaniel P. Tatem, in the 77th year of her age.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Greensboro Market.

*Reported expressly for The Times, by B. L. Ode.*

Mar. 8.—Bacon 12@15c. Beef 5@6c. Beeswax 25c. Butter 20c. Coffee 18@20c. Candles, tallow 20@25c—Adamantine 25@30c—Sperm 40@45c. Corn 75c. Meal 60c. Chickens 10@15c. Eggs 10@10c. Flour $5@6. Lard 12½@15c. Hay 60c. Oats 40@50c. Peas, yellow 90c, white $1. Pork $7. Rice 7c. Salt $2¼@3¼. Sugar, brown 10@12½c, loaf 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 14c. Tallow 12½@15c. Wheat $1@1.25. Fruit—dried apples 3cts. per lb. Peaches, unpealed 5@6c, pealed 9c.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Mar. 2.—Turpentine—Virgin $1.41, yellow dip 1.40, hard 95 ₰ lb. Spirits Turpentine—Country lots 33½ ₰ gal. for New York bbls. Rosin—Pale 2.75 ₰ bbl.; Tar—1.75 ₰ bbl.

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Mar. 2.—Sales of cotton to-day 16,500 bales. Middlings 10¾@11¼c.

### NEW YORK MARKET.

Mar. 2—Cotton, active 11¾ cents. Flour—Southern 5.35@5.60. Wheat—Southern Red 1.55. Corn Mixed 60@63.

### PETERSBURG MARKET

Mar. 5.—Wheat—White 1.57@1.58c. Red 1.35. Cotton-mixed 11¾. Corn—56@60. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup. 7¼@7.50; extra 7.50@8.00, family 10@10.50.

### RICHMOND MARKET.

Mar. 5.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good, at $13¾@23½. Leaf, 26@45. Wheat—Red 1.30@1.35; white 1.55c.

### NORFOLK MARKET.

*Reported weekly, by Lowland & Bros., Com. Merchants*

Mar. 5.—Flour—Family 7.25, Extra 6.75 Superfine $5.00. Wheat—white 1.42@1.50; red 1.30@1.31.—Spirits Turpentine 35@36. Rosin 1.50. Corn—white 56@58. Yellow and mixed 60@61. Bacon—shoulders 9@9½c. sides 11@11½c.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PINE APPLES, ORANGES, COCOA-NUTS, Lemons, Currants, Citron, Seedless Raisins, Macaroni, &c., just received at the LADIES' CONFECTIONARY, One door West Times Office.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, and all other druggists. Feb. 2—6w.

DR. J. BOYCE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE Bitters are made from a pure and unadulterated wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States: also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & Co., Proprietors.
76 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.
Jan'59

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION!—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of D. A. Wolff; the business will be transacted from this day by DRUCKER & HEILBRUN, who will settle all debts due them and against the old firm.

LEVY DRUCKER,
JOSEPH HEILBRUN,
DAVID A. WOLFF.

Greensboro, March 14, 1861.

Thankful to the community for past favors and patronage to the old firm, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Mr. Lewis Cohen, who will transact our business for the present, at the old stand, "well-tow Adams," we authorize to use our name in liquidation.

mch. 9—1m. DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

J. AMMOND, T. MORTON CLINE, *of London*. DR. A. A. M'BRYDE.

METROPOLITAN Teacher's Agency,
AMMOND, CLINE & Co.,
259 Park Place, New York.

DR. A. A. M'BRYDE a Southern gentleman of the above firm will reside in the South till the 1st of September next, and with the extensive mercantile business and will take pleasure in procuring situations for southern teachers in any southern State. For particulars, address him immediately at Randolphville, N. C. Schools, Families and Colleges supplied, at short notice, with accomplished professors, governesses, &c. Teachers, male and female, now wanted to fill vacancies in Tenn., Va., N. C., Ga., Ala., Ark., Texas. mch.—9—4t.

## "COSTAR'S" Vermin Exterminators.

THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"

**Destroys Instantly**

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

# Vermin.

Those preparations (unlike all others,) are
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

10 YEARS and more established in New York City.

*Used by*—the City Post Office.

*Used by*—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

*Used by*—City Steamers, Ships, &c.

*Used by*—the City Hotels—'Astor'—'St. Nicholas,' &c

*Used by*—the Boarding Houses, &c, &c.

*Used by*—more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See what the People, Press and Dealers say.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house. JOHN B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm Street.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators.—We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but COSTAR'S article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it.—It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster, (Wis.) Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers.—Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Maysville (Iowa) Times.*

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time, have not known it to fail in a single instance."
GEORGE ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear immediately. ECKER & SPOTTSEN, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

*To Destroy*——Rats, Roaches, &c.

*To Destroy*——Mice, Moles, &c.

*To Destroy*——Bed-Bugs.

*To Destroy*——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.

*To Destroy*——Mosquitoes.

*To Destroy*——Insects on Plants and Fowls

*To Destroy*——Insects on Animals, &c., &c.

*To Destroy*——Every form and species of Vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25, 50c. and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by

All Wholesale Druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists—Grocers—Storekeepers, &c., in all Country Villages and Towns.

**Wholesale Agents in N York City.**

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| Shieffelin Brothers & Co. | Hurlbut, Risley & Kitchen |
| B A Fahnestock, Hull & Co. | Bush, Gale & Robinson. |
| A B & D Sands & Co. | M Ward, Close & Co. |
| Wheeler & Hurt. | McKesson & Robbins |
| Hegeman & Co. | D S Barnes & Co. |
| Hall Rockel & Co. | F C Wells & Co. |
| Thomas & Fuller. | Lasslie Marsh & Gardner |
| F D Orvis. | Hall, Dixon & Co. |
| Penfold, Parker & Mower. | Tripp & Co. |
| Dudley & Stafford. | Conrad Fox. |

AND OTHERS.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

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| T W Dyott & Sons. | Robert Shoemaker & Co. |
| B A Fahnestock & Co. | Powers, Richards & Co. |

AND OTHERS.

**Baltimore, Md.**

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|---|---|
| Seth S Hance. | Canby Gilpin & Co. |
| E H Stabler & Co. | Chas. Reese & Co. |

**Richmond, Va.**

**Norfolk, Va.**

**Wilmington, N. C.**

AND

All the Principal Cities and Towns in the

**Southern States.**

☞ Sold in

**GREENSBORO, N. C.,**

BY

## Porter & Gorrell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

**Perfumery,**

FINE TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES, Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Uses.

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

*SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,*

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces,

MEDICINE CHESTS,

Manufactured Tobacco, *SNUFF* and Cigars, Grass and Garden seeds,

East and West Market Streets,

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in City and Country

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above.

Or address orders direct—for If Prices, Terms, &c., are desired to, send for Circular to Dealers] to

HENRY R. COSTAR

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New York. mch. 9—eow3m.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

## OVER DEATH'S RIVER.

BY ALICE THORNE.

I sadly gaze on the bounding billow
Of Death's river, so dark and deep:
I see the gentle and drooping willow
Lovingly kiss the waves to sleep:
And the waves whisper, ere they do roam,
That here we part, we will meet at home.

Far o'er the waters, of Death's river dark,
I home—and there a band I see:
They are bright angels of glory, and hark!
They call, they are beckoning for me:
They softly whisper, no longer roam,
Come, darling sister, come to your home.

And there in that band of angels so bright,
Two kind and loving faces shine;
Wouldst thou know, who there are in realms of light?
Kind friends, they are brothers of mine—
They grew weary of earth, and now they roam
In Heaven, their bright, their lasting home.

They whisper to me of bright joys above,
Which are lasting and ever new!
They tell me of Christ, whose undying love
Will pardon the penitent true—
They beckon, they call me, no longer roam
For we are waiting to welcome you home—

But I cannot go, earth holds me too fast,
Her shackles are bound me too tight—
But when they are loosed, oh! then at last,
I'll go to thy dear home of light.
Soon o'er this earth, I'll no longer roam,
For loving friends, I am going home.

# AGRICULTURAL.

### Farm Work for March.

*The Crops of the Season.* Have you laid your plans for the season? What crops will you plant, and what land will you devote to them? What manures must you provide for the several crops? Are any deficiencies in them or implements to be supplied? These are all matters which should be attended to without delay.

*Ploughing.* Before starting his plough, the young farmer should have his mind impressed with the great importance of laying well the foundation of the season's work by a deep thorough overturning of the ground. This is a revolution about the necessity of which there is no question. The mere destruction of the grass, however, to make room for a growing crop, is only one of the many good reasons for ploughing, and he who fails to see them all will not so well understand the necessity of a deep as well as complete inversion of the soil.

The first ploughing to be done on a Tobacco farm should be the ground intended for that crop. It is the practice of some planters to postpone this until the corn is planted. As a general thing the practice is unquestionably a bad one. It is a difficult matter to plough and prepare for planting in due time, and the work will very probably be imperfectly done. This will especially be the case should the season be a dry one, and the soil tending to clay. On the other hand, if well turned in early spring and rolled or harrowed to close the seams, the after work in preparation for planting will be easily and thoroughly accomplished, and the young plants will have a bed prepared in which they will start quickly and grow rapidly.

*The Crop of Oats.* This crop usually follows the corn crop of last year. Under one system it goes upon such portion of the corn field as may be considered too poor to produce wheat. In this case it is a poor crop without manure, and as it is a part of the same system to sow clover seed with the small grain, the result is very apt to be a failure of both oats and clover, unless some fertilizer be used. We commend rather the Pennsylvania system, which gives the corn ground to oats without clover seed. The oat stubble is then ploughed soon after harvest for wheat.—All the manures of the yards are applied, and the clover seeds sown the following spring on a better preparation than it gets under any other system, while the wheat has the benefits both of manure and early sowing.

The proper preparation for this crop is a good ploughing as soon as the frost is out of the ground and it is dry enough. Sow two bushels of seed to the acre on the fresh turned ground and harrow in. If clover seed are to be sown, sow immediately and follow with roller or a heavy brush.

*Barley.* This crop does best on a rich soil. If sown on ground not rich, it should have a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds of manipulated guano or its equivalent in other manure. One and a half or two bushels of seed should be sown.—Prepare as for oats, and sow whenever the ground may be in order.

*Clover.* No farmer who deserves the name, will dispense with the clover crop as a part of his system. Sow very early this month, if you have not yet done so, or wait till the frost is entirely out of the ground; then harrow when the ground and weather are moist, but not wet, and follow immediately with the roller. Keep stock off last year's seeding till the middle of May. Sow plaister as soon as the leaves begin to unfold.

*Tobacco Beds.* If your tobacco seed is not yet sown, lose no opportunity to get it into the ground at the earliest time that the ground can be got in order. Early seeding—other things being equal—gives earlier and better plants. But it is of the first importance to have the ground in such condition as to moisture, that it will work well, and to bring it to the finest possible condition by chopping and raking. New land it is desirable to burn, to get rid of the chaffy surface, which would keep the bed light and spongy, but many planters avoid the great labor of burning, and find the free use of guano a good substitute—using at the rate of from 600 to as much as 1,000 pounds to the acre. A free use of guano at any rate, is of great importance in securing quick growth, security from fly, and early plants. The whole application may be dug at once into the ground, or a part of it may be reserved for a light top-dressing as the plants begin to come up, and after the first picking of the bed.

*Tobacco in the House.* Let the tobacco crop be stripped in preparation for market as opportunity offers. Look well to the bulks that have not been removed since they were stripped. Do not wait till they get warm. Their approach to this condition will be indicated by the tobacco becoming soft, when it should be shaken out at once, and put into another bulk or hung in the house to get thoroughly dried. If allowed to remain too long in bulk it gets a bad smell, which it will never get well rid of.

*Corn Crop.* The ploughing for this crop will be done, in part, this month, and we suggest here, that the manure from the yards, if used, be put on after ploughing, and that any commercial fertilizer you may use be applied on the surface and as early as you can, to get the benefit of spring rains, and harrowed in.

# OUR HOMES.

### The Flower Garden and Lawn.

Make at once all necessary preparation of ground, and provide such ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., as you may desire.—When we speak of the Flower Garden, we do not mean to suggest a separate enclosure for flowers, but rather borders and beds designed to decorate the portion of the Lawn nearest the dwelling. If the Lawn is an extensive one, it is very desirable to have it grazed regularly with sheep. In that case a portion where the flowers are planted should be protected by a low enclosure, or a sufficient number of sheep turned on at regular intervals to eat the grass quickly off, and a careful hand set to watch them to prevent damage to the flowers.

A few deeply cultivated and well enriched beds of well selected plants will give a much more satisfactory show of flowers than mere surface indifferently tended. In this as in other things, to do well what you undertake to do, do not undertake too much. The grass and the trees are the important features of the surroundings of the house. Be sure first of having them all right, and then as many flowers as you can. The grass, if not top-dressed in fall, may have now a dressing of ashes and plaster or any fine compost at command, and should be well rolled. In the planting of trees be sure that a half dozen well planted will be worth three times that number stuck in the ground in the common way. Make a circle of not less than six feet diameter, dig to twice the depth of the spade, throwing out all the poor subsoil and supplying its place with rich loam from fence corners or elsewhere, mixed with compost. Plant in this, pruning off all broken or irregular roots, not too deeply, and spread around the roots a mulch of long litter. The result will show that you have saved time by the pains you have taken.

### The Fruit Garden.

As early as possible this month finish pruning Cherries and Plums, and finish Apples and Pears by the close of the month. Finish off also Peaches and other stone fruit, if not already done early in the month.

Finish pruning Gooseberries and Currants early in the month. Keep the heads well open so as to admit sun and air freely, if you would have large and well flavored fruit. Plant out any additions that you may want.

Plant out Raspberries, select good strong shorts of last year's growth for the purpose.

New plantations of Strawberries may be made at almost any season, but should be planted this or early next month, if a full crop is wanted next year. Plants of last year's growth should be planted.

If the beds are grassy now, they must be thoroughly cleaned out and cultivated, but this should have been done in the fall, and the bed in that case left entirely undisturbed till after the crop is off, on account of the injury done the fruit by the grit.

### The Vegetable Garden.

The Vegetable Garden becomes now matter of much interest. Early attention should be given to a thorough digging and preparation of the ground. While the spade is the best implement for preparing the soil, it involves a great deal of labour, and it will be found better economy in general to combine the Fruit and Vegetable Garden and use the plough. The spring preparation should consist of a deep ploughing and subsoiling to the depth of eighteen inches. Thorough draining, if the subsoil be at all wet, is a prerequisite absolutely necessary for a garden soil; then make it deep by ploughing and rich by intermixing well good manure (well rotted compost is the best) and you have laid the foundation on which you will build with satisfaction. For vegetables and fruit trees these preparations are alike necessary. The fruits grown in the Vegetable Garden should be dwarf trees of what ever sort you fancy, and the small fruits, as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. With most of these the growth of garden vegetables will not materially interfere, and the same attention will serve for all.

### Orchard and Nursery.

In the Orchard all pruning should be completed. Old trees should be scraped clean of moss when necessary, and manured.

In the Nursery sow seeds of Apples, Pears and Quinces—also Plum, Peach, Apricot and Cherry stones.

Plant out stocks for budding and grafting, early this month in rows four feet apart and eighteen inches in the row.

Young trees grafted last year should have their shoots shortened so as to cause them to throw out side shoots to form a head.

### Young America, listen to Cicero!

The following passage is found in, "De Senectute." "If you shall be inclined to read or hear of foreign matters, you will find the greatest commonwealths have been overthrown by young men, and supported and restored by the old. 'Pray how lost you your commonwealth, so great as it was, in so short a time?' For such is the appeal as it is in the play of Naevius; both other answers are given, and these especially; 'There came forward orators inexperienced, foolish young men.' Rashness, beyond a doubt, belongs to life when in its bloom; wisdom to it in *all age*"

Thus wrote the Great Orator more than 1800 years ago. Does not the experience of those ages prove the truth of his remarks?

### Debt of North Carolina.

The public debt of North Carolina, in November last, including registered and coupon bonds, and bonds endorsed by the State, amounted to $9,129,505. The annual interest on that sum is $547,770 30.

The appropriations by the late Legislature will increase the debt soon and prospectively to $13,000,000. The sinking fund, including assets and resources, amounted to $914,080. The estimated receipts for 1860-'61, amounts to $836,602 39; and the estimated disbursements to $748,488 90.

Two honest English farmers in riding along together, encountered a large number of clergymen, and one of them said to the other, "Where be all these parsons coming from?" To this his friend replied, "They have been at a visitation."—The other, no wiser than before, said, "What's a visitation?" and the answer was, "Why, it's where all the parsons go once a year and swop their sermons."

His friend, on being thus enlightened, quietly remarked, "Dang it, but our chap mun get the worst on it every time."


AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF

*AMERICAN INVENTIONS,*

**SLOAT'S**

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

*JUST COMPLETED,*

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE,

For the great acquirement that has attained with a new machine of

*WONDERFUL CAPACITY*

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

*WITH*

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Holding

**150 Yards of Thread,**

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

*and*

*MANUFACTURERS.*

ALL

Interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

to come and see these most

*REMARKABLE MACHINES.*

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well-known

**SLOAT'S**

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES.

*The Unapproached and the Unapproachable*

FAMILY

*SEWING MACHINE,*

which challenges Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

*PER MINUTE.*

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

*MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL*

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!!

and sold by

**MAXWELL & Bros.,**

328 Pennsylvania Avenue

Feb. 9— WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Richmond.**

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEXIS GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 151 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—imp.

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN, & CO., No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND,* Virginia, Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, wrapping and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also—their own manufactured hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. aug. 25—6m.

1860....FALL TRADE....DIRECT IMPORTATION....1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., No. 105 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.* IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BRAND COTTON BAGGING CLOTHS, have received, per ship "Susan Hinkley," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for "Fairbanks'" very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—ly.

DIME HOTEL, and RESTAURANT, Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 91 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Rooms by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. MEALS at ALL hours.

Sept. 1—6m. W. H. HAYWARD.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 101 Main street, (one door below Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co.) *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books, in his line, in the South—and at publisher's Rates. special attention to orders. Sept. 1—6m.

RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively in, and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers at their Warehouse, No. 95 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, all kinds of CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, &c. They will have made to order Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our Imported Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment, embracing goods from the lowest to the highest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, fixtures, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Sept. 8—6m.

R. L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford, Dickinson & Webster,) manufacturer of all kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies and Children's Furs, No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va. [mrh31-ly

THOS. M. SMITH.....JOS. H. RHODES.....O. W. WILSON.....N. S. REID.

SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sadlery, Arms, Riding Cloth, &c., No. 22, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6m.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Virginia, of the celebrated "Rock Island A. C. Woolen Companies," Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres. Would call the Trade's attention to their large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics, selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, which purchased by and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market. Sept. 1—6m.

**Petersburg.**

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., in hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a tobacco screw which carries a lever back and forward with at change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh hundreds wheat per day, with four horses.

CAPPEY & LUDLOW, *Petersburg, Va.*

Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No. 17 Sycamore Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.*, which is very in general varied as it embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hat and Caps, to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. Country *Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [feb. 21-1y JAMES E. WOLFE

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. Young, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front. aug. 25—6m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY

The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches, Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches, Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards, Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys, Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c., &c. Also, a large variety of Notions, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

☞ Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed. A. BUTTS, Jr.,

(Successor to S. H. MARKS.)

mrch24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.

July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

## LITTLE ONES' CORNER.

### An Earnest Boy.

"Mamma, this is a bad night for the poor," said a little boy of four or five years of age to his mother, as they sat around the fire on a stormy winter's night.

She assented.

"But, Mamma, this is a bad night for the rich."

"Why so, my dear?"

"If they are like the rich man that we were reading about to-day, who pulled down his barns to build larger ones, and that night his soul was required of him."

After a short pause, he again said:

"This is a worse night for the heathen."

"What makes you say so?"

"O Mamma! they have nobody to tell them of Jesus, and no Bibles to read about Jesus."

But was this child satisfied with merely hearing this solemn truth? No; he at once began to act, for, running to his father, he cried out:

"Papa, will you give me a penny?"

"What for?"

"To help to buy Bibles for poor heathens, who have none of their own."

He got a box next day, and, during a time of suffering, he kept his object constantly before him. Unable to go out, he talked with the friends who came to the house, for something to help to buy Bibles for poor heathens, who had nobody to tell them about Jesus. In earnest, he seldom prayed in vain. From one year's gatherings, the last he lived on earth, he had two and a half dollars, which were given, with his dying request, to buy Bibles for the heathen.

### Rover and his Little Master.

"Come, Rover!" said Harry, as he passed a fine old Newfoundland dog that lay on a mat at the door; "come, Rover, I am going down to the river to sail my boat, and I want you to go with me."

Rover opened his large eyes, and looked lazily at his master.

"Come, Rover! Rover!"

But the dog did n't care to move, and so Harry went off to the riverside alone. He had been gone a great while before a thought of her boy came suddenly into the mother's mind. Remembering that he had a little vessel, and that the river was near, it occured to her that he might have gone there.

Instantly her heart began to throb with alarm.

"Is Harry with you?" she called up to Harry's father, who was in his study.

But Harry's father said he was not there.

"I'm afraid he's gone to the river with his boat," said the mother.

"To the river!" And Mr. Lee dropped his pen, and came quickly down. Taking up his hat, he went hurriedly from the house. Rover was still lying upon the mat, with his head upon his paws, and his eyes shut.

"Rover!" said his master, in a quick, exited voice, "where is Harry? Has he gone to the river? Away and seek quick!"

The dog must have understood every word, for he sprang eagerly to his feet, and rushed towards the river. Mr. Lee followed as fast as he could run. When he reached the river-bank, he saw his little boy in the water, with Rover dragging him towards the shore. He was just in time to receive the half drowned child in his arms, and carry him home to his mother.

Harry, who remained insensible, was placed in a warm bed. He soon, however, revived, and in an hour or two was running about again. But after this, Rover could never leave the side of his little master when he wandered beyond the garden gate. Wherever you found Harry, there Rover was sure to be; sometimes walking by his side, and sometimes lying in the grass, with his big eyes watching every movement.

Once Harry found his little vessel, which had been hidden away since he went with it to the river, and, without his mother's seeing him, he started again for the water. Rover, as usual, was with him. On his way to the river, he saw some flowers, and, in order to gather them, put his boat down upon the grass. Instantly Rover picked it up in his mouth, and walked back towards the house with it. After going a little way, he stopped, looked around, and waited until Harry had got his hand full of flowers. The child then saw that Rover had his boat, and tried to get it from him; but Rover played around him, always keeping out of his reach, and retreating towards the house, until he got back within the gate. Then he bounded into the house, and laid the boat at the feet of Harry's mother.

Harry was a little angry with the good old dog at first, but when his mother explained to him what Rover meant, he hugged him around the neck, and said he would never go down to the river any more.

Harry is a man now, and Rover has long since been dead; but he often thinks of the dear old dog that saved him from drowning when he was a child; and it gives him great pleasure to remember that he never beat Rover, as some boys beat their dogs when they are angry, and was never unkind to him. Had it been otherwise, the thought would have given him great pain.

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Many a true heart that would have come back like a dove to the ark after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the savage cruelty of an unforgiving spirit.

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An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled ballot boxes, on its being handed to him whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized and could not vote.

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Sometimes, in musing upon genius in its simpler manifestations, it seems as if the great art of human culture consisted chiefly in preserving the glow and freshness of the heart.

## Miscellaneous.


CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—
Early yellow 6 weeks.
" Mohawk 6 "
" Valentine.
Extra early Bloom.
Large Lima "
Scarlet " "
White Kidney.
BEETS—
Early Blood Turnip.
Long "
White Sugar.
Mangle Wortzel.
Sugar Beet.
CABBAGE—
Early York.
Large late Drumhead.
" Flat Dutch.
Early Sugar-loaf.
Red Dutch (for pickling.
Large Drumhead Savoy.
" late green glazed.
CARROTT—
Long Orange.
Large white Belgian
CAULIFLOWER—
Early Dutch.
CELERY—
White Solid.
Lee Cos.
CORN—
Early Sugar.
Adirondack Early.
CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS
CUCUMBER—
Early Frame.
Long Cluster.
Gherkin (for pickling.)
EGG PLANT—large purple
LETTUCE—
Early white Butter.
" curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—
Canteloupe.
Nutmeg.
Citron (for preserving)
NASTURTIUM—
Dwarf Crimson.
OKRA—
Dwarf.
ONION
White Silver Skin.
Large Red.
PARSLEY, Double curled.
PARSNIPS.
PEA—
Extra Early May.
Early Tom Thumb.
PEPPER—
Long Cayan.
Red Cherry.
Large sweet.
PUMPKIN—
Large Cheese
" Field.
Cashaw (crook Neck.
RADISH—
Red Turnip.
White "
Early Long Scarlet.
RHUBARB.
SALSAFY, or Oyster Plant.
SQUASH—
Early Bush or Patty-pan.
Long Green, or Summer Crook-Neck.
Boston Marrow.
TOMATO—
Large Red.
" Yellow.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—
Early flat Dutch or Spring.
SWEET AND MEDICAL HERBS—
Anise.
Caraway.
Coriander.
Fennel.
Lavender.
Sweet Marjoram.
Rosemary.
Sage.
GRASS SEEDS—
Red Clover.
Timothy.
Orchard.
Herd or Red Top.
Mixed Lawn Grass.—finest quality.

Also a full assortment of New, Rare and Beautiful Flower Seeds.

Feb. 2

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Spicial Announcement.

The disturbed state of the country, and the consequent absorption of the public mind in the momentous events of the day, have compelled the operations of the Agents of the Association as to compel them quite generally to ask of the Directory an extension of the fiscal year. The Directory feel assured of a corresponding feeling among the hosts of friends already secured throughout the land, and that nothing but a large number of dissatisfied subscribers will be left to renew their membership, the distribution, as left to those of the agents to whom time may have induced the Directory to prolong the year to

THURSDAY, APRIL 18th, 1861, AT 6 P. M.

up to which date and time the books of the 7th year will remain open to receive subscriptions. This date has been chosen that the award which is really the crowning with being made contemporaneously and commenced to subscribers, may evince all its magnificent effects made by the Association to the 7th year's end of love.

Engravings are ready for delivery to all as the subscribe. Those subscribing previous to December 1st will be supplied with any Association Engraving which may be selected; with the Art Journal for 1861; and with a Certificate of Membership, for the 7th year, which entitles the holder to a member's rights and privileges in the Annual Premium Award to be made on the evening of April 18th, immediately after the closing of the books.—The Premium list embraces several hundred valuable Paintings, Marbles, Fairies, &c., by our most artistes—a full catalogue of the same being given in the Art Journal for December. The List of Awards for the 7th year will be issued in the Art Journal for June, which will issue as soon after the Award as the lists can be put to press.

By order of the Directory. C. L. DERBY.

Secretary Cosmopolitan Art Association.

☞ Subscriptions received by
COLE & ALBRIGHT, Hen. Salem.

1858.....NEW STORE.....1860

GRAND DISPLAY of Fall and Winter Goods. BRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO. are now receiving and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, JEWELRY, CROCKERY, &c., ever brought to this market. Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of goods from the very best cities of Europe and Northern Manufacturing States in the North, they are thus enabled to offer cheap than in any other house in this line. In

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS and
SHOES

they call special attention, and in the GROCERY LINE they will not be undersold. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the NEW STORE.

BRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF.
East Market Street, Greensboro.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, MADISON, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. Sarge, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $20 to $29. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas S. Ellis, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 23tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.

There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lower English Branches | $7 00 |
| Higher English Branches | 10 00 |
| Music on Piano | 15 00 |
| Use of Instrument | 1 00 |
| French | 5 00 |
| Oil Painting | 10 00 |
| Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each | 5 00 |
| Board, per session | 50 00 |

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to
JACOB MORTON,
may5-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL.

High Point, North Carolina.

S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal*.
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, }
Miss M. J. TUCKER, } *Assistants*.
Mrs. L. A. LANDER, }

The Spring session, 1861, will begin Feb. 4th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES—Board $8 per month; Tuition (including Latin, French, and Singing, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00; Piano or Guitar, $2.50.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy *nothing* on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 23tf

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual english branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.

Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. ☞ For terms, address the Principals sept. 1—3m.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS—MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.*

REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

The next session will open the 11th of January, 1861.—Expenses, per term of twenty one weeks, from $40 to $50.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Music and Ornamental Branches and incidental expenses in the Female Department, is in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 15-3m

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE, Jamestown, *Guilford Co., N. C.* The sixth session will commence January 2nd, 1861, with the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition. Located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15, per Session; Music on Piano or Guitar $20; German Painting $7.50; Embroidery $7.50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Work, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each, $5; Vocal Music $1; Contingent expenses $1; Board $7.50 per month, including washing and fuel. Lights extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One-half payable in advance. For further information address the Principal,
J. T. RAY, A. M.
dec 15-3m

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

*LITERARY SCHOOL.*

This school comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the talents of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

*ENDARTS SCHOOL.*

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.

*MUSIC SCHOOL.*

Music is taught as a science and an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonion. Particular attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.

*TERMS.*

Tuition in Elementary Branches.....$15 00
" " College Classes.....20 00
" " Drawing (pencil and India ink).....15 00
" " Painting in Water Colors.....15 00
" " Oil Painting (pencil sketches included).....20 00
" " Wax Work, (patterns furnished).....15 00
" " Embroidery, (patterns furnished).....10 00
" " Music (instrument included).....25 00
" " Board (washing included).....50 00

*REMARKS.*

Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.

Extra charges and incidental expenses strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the Teachers. Pecuniar pecuniary aid will be extended to the students. Payment required at the end of each session. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness.

OXFORD is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The school year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the 1st Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.

Students are received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their letters to WILLIS A. GRAY, Oxford, N. C.
june 9, 1860—y.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Patrick County, Va.—The first session of this Institution will commence on the 5th December, 1860, and the next session will commence on the 1st January and January, 1861. A select portion of this beautiful county has been selected and carefully planted out for the location of this College, and nothing has been left undone which will contribute to the health, comfort and beauty of the place. Our object being to furnish this locality as justly celebrated for the purity and healthfulness of the "Springs," are the leading watering places of the South. Students from other sections of the State, as well as from the adjoining States of North Carolina and Tennessee, can reach us by the Piedmont Railroad, which connects with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Danville, Va., and the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Greensboro, N. C. Stages leave Danville daily for Patrick Springs, a distance of 40 miles, passing through the village of Stokesburg, 20 miles from Danville, and Taylorsville, 30 miles from Danville, at which latter place stages leave for Wytheville, Va., on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 60 miles distant, passing through Jeffersonville, Tazewell county, Va., 40 miles from Wytheville. Students from Tennessee can reach Jeffersonville by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and from Jeffersonville to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Kentucky can reach Abingdon, Va., on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and from Abingdon to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Georgia can reach Greensboro, N. C., on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and from Greensboro to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from South Carolina can reach Greenville, S. C., on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and from Greenville to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Alabama can reach Atlanta, Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, and from Atlanta to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Mississippi can reach Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River, and from Vicksburg to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Louisiana can reach New Orleans, on the Mississippi River, and from New Orleans to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Texas can reach Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico, and from Galveston to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Arkansas can reach Memphis, on the Mississippi River, and from Memphis to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Missouri can reach St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, and from St. Louis to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Illinois can reach Cairo, on the Mississippi River, and from Cairo to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Indiana can reach Louisville, Ky., on the Ohio River, and from Louisville to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Ohio can reach Cincinnati, on the Ohio River, and from Cincinnati to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Pennsylvania can reach Pittsburg, on the Ohio River, and from Pittsburg to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from New York can reach Baltimore, Md., on the Chesapeake Bay, and from Baltimore to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Virginia can reach Richmond, on the James River, and from Richmond to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Maryland can reach Baltimore, on the Chesapeake Bay, and from Baltimore to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Delaware can reach Wilmington, on the Delaware River, and from Wilmington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from New Jersey can reach Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, and from Philadelphia to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Connecticut can reach New York, on the Hudson River, and from New York to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Rhode Island can reach Providence, on the Narragansett Bay, and from Providence to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Massachusetts can reach Boston, on the Massachusetts Bay, and from Boston to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Vermont can reach Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and from Burlington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from New Hampshire can reach Portsmouth, on the Piscataqua River, and from Portsmouth to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Maine can reach Portland, on the Atlantic Ocean, and from Portland to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Nova Scotia can reach Halifax, on the Atlantic Ocean, and from Halifax to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from New Brunswick can reach St. John, on the Bay of Fundy, and from St. John to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Prince Edward Island can reach Charlottetown, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from Charlottetown to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Newfoundland can reach St. John's, on the Atlantic Ocean, and from St. John's to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Labrador can reach Hopedale, on the Atlantic Ocean, and from Hopedale to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Greenland can reach Godthaab, on the Atlantic Ocean, and from Godthaab to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Iceland can reach Reykjavik, on the Atlantic Ocean, and from Reykjavik to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Faroe Islands can reach Thorshavn, on the Atlantic Ocean, and from Thorshavn to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Norway can reach Christiania, on the Atlantic Ocean, and from Christiania to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Sweden can reach Stockholm, on the Baltic Sea, and from Stockholm to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Denmark can reach Copenhagen, on the Baltic Sea, and from Copenhagen to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Russia can reach St. Petersburg, on the Baltic Sea, and from St. Petersburg to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Prussia can reach Berlin, on the Baltic Sea, and from Berlin to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Poland can reach Warsaw, on the Vistula River, and from Warsaw to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Austria can reach Vienna, on the Danube River, and from Vienna to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Hungary can reach Pesth, on the Danube River, and from Pesth to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Turkey can reach Constantinople, on the Bosphorus, and from Constantinople to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Greece can reach Athens, on the Gulf of Lepanto, and from Athens to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Italy can reach Rome, on the Tiber River, and from Rome to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Spain can reach Madrid, on the Manzanares River, and from Madrid to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Portugal can reach Lisbon, on the Tagus River, and from Lisbon to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from France can reach Paris, on the Seine River, and from Paris to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Belgium can reach Brussels, on the Senne River, and from Brussels to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Holland can reach Amsterdam, on the Zuyder Zee, and from Amsterdam to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Switzerland can reach Berne, on the Aar River, and from Berne to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Germany can reach Frankfort, on the Main River, and from Frankfort to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from England can reach London, on the Thames River, and from London to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Scotland can reach Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, and from Edinburgh to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Ireland can reach Dublin, on the Liffey River, and from Dublin to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Wales can reach Cardiff, on the Bristol Channel, and from Cardiff to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Australia can reach Sydney, on the Pacific Ocean, and from Sydney to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from New Zealand can reach Auckland, on the Pacific Ocean, and from Auckland to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Sandwich Islands can reach Honolulu, on the Pacific Ocean, and from Honolulu to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from China can reach Canton, on the China Sea, and from Canton to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from Japan can reach Yedo, on the Pacific Ocean, and from Yedo to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the East Indies can reach Calcutta, on the Hooghly River, and from Calcutta to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the West Indies can reach Kingston, on the Caribbean Sea, and from Kingston to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the United States can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the District of Columbia can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Territories can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Indian Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Oregon Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Utah Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the New Mexico Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Nebraska Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Kansas Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Colorado Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Dakota Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Gila Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Arizona Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Nevada Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Idaho Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Montana Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Washington Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Alaska Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Indian Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Oregon Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Utah Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the New Mexico Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Nebraska Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Kansas Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Colorado Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Dakota Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Gila Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Arizona Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Nevada Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Idaho Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Montana Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Washington Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages. Students from the Alaska Territory can reach Washington, on the Potomac River, and from Washington to Patrick Springs by stages.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 16th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES.

Tuition.....$30 00 per annum.
Incidentals.....$2 00 to $3 00 per annum.
Board in hall, fuel, washing &c.....$8 00 to $10 00 per month.

July1-4w I. CRAVEN.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.
dec1-4t L. L. WATSON.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 28, 1861. It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the state. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $197 to $157. For further particulars address

Rev. D. D. BITTLE, *President*, or
aug. 25-tf Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, *Sec'y of Board*.

THOUSANDS resort to the seaboard from all portions of the South. The Winters are mild and health-inspiring—none of the rigors of Northern and Mountainous climates. The Spring and Summer are proverbially delightful. The

ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL

Opens the Spring Session on the 14th of January, 1861.—Ample, pleasant accommodation, and *solid and ornamental* instruction are given to young ladies. Send your girls and spend you old times by the seaboard with them.

aug1-1y L. BRANSON,
Morehead City, N. C.

YADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—This flourishing Institution opened a spring session on January 14th, 1861.

We prepare boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us.

Tuition is from $8 to $25. Entering fee $1. Board $7.50 per month. G. W. HIGH, A. M., Principal.
feb. 9—tf.


## Periodicals.


A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS!

THE TIMES.

*THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA*

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(*Continued from 1st page.*)

parlor in an elegant coffin Maud rested. She was robed in white, her hair neatly arranged, and a sweet smile lingered on her face like the last dying ray of twilight at eventide. Scattered within and about the coffin were fresh flowers, giving a beautiful relief to her dead features. On her breast lay a bunch of fragrant lilies with a sprinkling of violets—what could be more beautiful!

No one else was in the room but Bell and myself. We drew near to gaze upon the lifeless Maud. She whom I so loved—dear gentle Bell—how her heart-tears came as she looked upon the dead, and murmured, "So beautiful! so young!" then she moved back as if she would not disturb my sacred thoughts as I looked on all I had ever loved. I did not weep. I could not call her back had I had the power. She was too beautiful for earth's sinful touch—I deemed her an angel. I bent on one knee and stooped over her breathless form—O sacred moment!—the joy, the pain that came, the sunlight crept quietly about her face, and I gazed dreamingly on her there, my head bent lower, my lips pressed hers, cold as they were. I felt her life in me. I arose and looked on my Maud, how long I cannot say, Bell took me kindly by the arm, whispering, "Let us go," and led me like an infant from all I loved. We followed her to the church, from thence to the grave-yard. I heard the rector read, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust!" and then fell the dull leaden sound on the coffin, soon all was over! We left Maud to sleep quietly under the weeping willow's shade and by the murmuring ripple of the little brook which ever stole silently past the resting place of the dead. There we left her, it was hard to do it! But ever comes that sweet murmur to my ear—"I am happy now!"

(*To be continued.*)

## Inaugural Address of President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

*Fellow-Citizens of the United States:*—In compliance with a custom, as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary, at present, for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists, and believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many other similar declarations, and had never recanted them; and, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate, of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgement, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the greatest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and, in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the incoming Administration. I add to that, all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or resolution therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended, by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves and the intention of the law giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision, as much as to any other.—To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by state authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one; if the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done; and should any one in any case be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept? Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypothetical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief Constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulties. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore menaced, is now formally attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of national Governments. It is safe to assert that no Government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution and the Union will endure forever; it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be practically unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find this proposition, that in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution; it was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

It was further matured, and the faith of all these thirteen States expressly pledged and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778, and finally in 1787; one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But if a destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before—the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows, from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authorized manner, direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties on imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these officers, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to cool thought and reflection.—The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper and in every case and exigency, my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny, but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, its hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to, are greater than all the real ones you fly from, will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake! All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied! I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted, that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance, in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied? If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would, if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions, in the Constitution, that controversies can never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.—From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government than acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent, which, in turn, will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments, are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The will of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form, is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some, that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following its being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that, if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Courts, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.—Nor is there, in this view, any assault upon the court and judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly before them, and, it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligations in both cases, and a few break over each. I think these cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases, after a separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade is now imperfectly suppressed, and would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassible wall between them.—A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens, than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise the Constitutional right to amend it, or the revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or repel propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service.

To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be the implied construction of the law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it; his duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people. By the form of government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years. My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time. But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, of laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, christianity, and firm reliance on Him has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied friends and countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loath to cease to believe that we are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot's grave to every loving hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.